

BOOK FREE.

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## Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

Keep the cultivator going these days whenever you can. It is an opportunity. Kill the weeds and keep the surface of the ground light.

Don't believe any man who tells you he can get more "butter" out of milk than nature ever put into milk, no matter what his process.

A score or more of young men have come from Argentina to study agriculture in our colleges. Yet we fail to secure our own. Something is wrong.

A good question to think over when at work is whether the multiplicity of farm saving inventions increases the volume of happiness or intelligence on the farms or in the shops.

Instead of thinking of selling stock this year make plans in every way possible to supplement the hay crop, and keep the stock on hand. We are learning daily the value and necessity for increasing the stock on the farm.

Someone asks for the secret of good dairying. There is no secret about it. Some people connect success in any department with some supernatural agency whereas it is only the application of good business and appreciation of all details. We have not reached this point yet.

Don't fall, in the hurry of other work, to look after the potato bugs. It is poor economy indeed to do all the other work necessary to a good crop of potatoes, and then have it seriously reduced by a few days delay in the application of the insecticide. It requires constant vigilance to keep ahead of the insects.

Farmers who introduce steam engines for use as a power near or within their buildings, for whatever purpose, should bear in mind that in so doing they take their own risks of fire. Insurance companies are not held for losses by fires originating from causes not a part of the risk when taken. All policy holders are held to strict account in these matters.

The latest invention is the automobile plow. It does the work of eight men and twelve horses. The propulsive power will be either gasoline or oil. In addition to its primary use in the field, the machine can be used in driving a threshing, shelling corn or for hauling purposes. Now give us an automobile man to do all the work with the machine and life will be endurable.

A writer traveling through Texas and Tennessee says, "It was not surprised to see cows with their horns bored full of holes to introduce hollow horn dogs, their tails wound round with a red rag to charm off wolf-bit. But when I got as far north as Wisconsin and found that a car of Billy goats had been sold in one of the richest dairy counties of the State, I was not surprised at anything I saw or heard."

In Connecticut they resort to every device to get bogus butter on the market. It is strange how anxious these dealers are to supply the public with "a harmless food product." State Dairy Commissioner Noble and Deputy Dairy Commissioner Eaton made the most peculiar discovery a short time ago in the laboratory of the Dairy Commission in Connecticut. Stowed away in caskets, tins and oyster cans in an underground cellar in Waterbury they found 3,000 pounds of oleomargarine.

The last general assembly of Illinois enacted a pure-food law with twenty-seven sections, creating the office of a state food commissioner, with power to appoint assistants and inspectors, and covering practically all kinds of foods and dairy products. The enforcement of the law will inaugurate an era of pure food and rectify the grievances which a long-suffering public has against adulterated foods. The principal provisions concern the proper labeling of food products and the prohibition of adulteration of spices.

An Ohio tomato farmer had 3,000 plants set out in the field and in order to save them from being killed by frost he started 50 fires in different parts of the field, which covered nearly an acre, and kept them going all night. The object was not so much to produce heat as to make a smoke; hence such materials were used as were suited to the purpose. In order to get a place for each fire four plants were removed and put back in place next day. There was not sufficient wind to take the smoke away and the experiment was successful. Potatoes alongside were frozen to the ground, but the tomato plants were saved.

### HAYING.

Haying is now on in good earnest over a large part of the State. The chief advantage and the principal labor of the farm is now centered on this work. There is no marked improvement in the condition of the crop from our last report. The crop is beyond repair, one of the lightest in many years over a large area of the State. Throughout the southern counties there will be scarcely more than one-half the hay of the harvest of two and three years ago. Through the northern half the condition fortunately is better, though not up to a fall yield. As a result of this shortage haying will be comparatively a light job soon over.

But little new machinery is being bought with which to do the work, as is always the case in seasons of a light crop. In fact farmers are now well equipped with the appliances needed for carrying on the work with dispatch and with the minimum outlay in manual labor. The lesser crop exacts a much lighter demand on tools, teams and appliances than is the case when a full crop is to be secured in substantially the same time.

Fortunately a wide breadth of fodder crops has been put in this season, which so far have made a good stand and will do much towards making up for the shortage of the hay crop.

### CO-OPERATION.

The question of cooperation among farmers was called up in the *Farmer* a short time since and affirmatively considered at some length. It is hoped the matter will not be allowed to drop out of further attention. Theoretically marked advantages may be secured among farmers through efforts in this direction. One of the declared purposes of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is to "buy together and sell together."

There can be no question but there are advantages to be gained through co-öperation. Buying in quantity lower cost can be secured, while selling in quantity higher prices can be obtained. This is a law of trade.

With opportunities so easily within reach, yet but few farmers seem to take advantage of them. They are reluctant to enter into cooperation for mutual advantage even in a simple manner and on a small scale when admitting there is money in it.

It is doubtless true that farmers are in large measure independent, and prepared to live without the aid or assistance of others. Perhaps this ability to live within themselves, and the absence of business intercourse with others that grows out of it, is sufficient reason for a lack of confidence in each other which renders them reluctant to join with others in cooperative enterprises. If so, then here is a grand work for the grange to take up. Farmers need to make the most possible of their opportunities.

There are advantages in cooperation. Farmers need confidence in their fellows. They need to be taught to work together for their united welfare and common prosperity. When thoroughly schooled in these directions it will not be difficult to cooperate in efforts that promise better results than can be obtained through their individual exertions. In the battle for ascendancy now going on in the business world farmers more than ever before are called upon to guard their own interests and in every way practicable promote their own welfare.

### CAUSE OF MOTTLED BUTTER.

Among well posted butter makers there is at the present time little question over the cause of mottled butter. Still, in a multiplicity of testimony there is strength. Bulletin 64 of the Maryland Experiment Station is devoted to a critical study of the cause of this seriously objectionable condition which has at some time in the course of their experience troubled every butter-maker.

In the first place the bulletin makes clear what is meant by the term "mottled." It is not the white specks sometimes seen in butter from cream that has been properly handled. These specks are small crumbs of dried cream, and can be removed by straining the cream just previous to churning through a fine mesh strainer. Mottled butter is striped and streaked with portions of the mass that are in lighter shade of color, giving to the butter when cut through an even color. The cause of this uneven coloring has been in question. Even so late a work as "Principles of Modern Dairy Practice," translated from the German by Woll of the Wisconsin Station, the claim is made that mottled butter is sometimes caused by a species of bacteria. It was to establish some definite knowledge on the matter that the Maryland Station undertook this series of experiments reported in this bulletin. It is not necessary to go through the details of the experiment. The following conclusions were reached:

1. The uneven distribution of salt is the cause of unevenly colored butter spoken of as mottled butter.

2. Washing the butter with water below 40 degrees does not cause mottling.

It does, however, make a little more working necessary to thoroughly distribute the salt.

3. The light colored streaks or portions of mottled butter are not caused by an excess of casing, but mottles are evidently caused by some physical action of salt on the butter fat which causes it to admit more light.

4. Mottles can be prevented by working the butter sufficiently to thoroughly distribute the salt.

5. Butter washed with water at 40 degrees and under and worked immediately shows a better grain when sufficiently worked to insure its being evenly colored than with any other treatment.

6. Washing butter with water at 40 degrees and under does not injure its firmness when subjected to high temperature.

The uneven distribution of salt being the cause of mottles, then of course the way to prevent the trouble is to work the salt in evenly. Many meet with difficulty in doing this because afraid of overworking. That there is danger of overworking is admitted, but the tendency is to underwork rather than work too much. But it is doubtful if there are instances where butter need be overworked in order to secure an even distribution of the salt. Working the butter is the only way to secure an even color. Giving two workings is often advised, first only enough to incorporate the salt, then setting away for several hours to dissolve the salt, when the butter can be given the needed further working without injury to the grain.

### SPRAYING AND THE DESTRUCTION OF BEES.

There has been more or less caution expressed over the matter of spraying fruit trees with Paris green solution while in blossom on account of the liability of killing bees and other insects that work on the blossoms at that time. The claim has been chiefly based on theory and with really no facts to back it up. While no one could dispute the theory, yet with nothing to prove the claim, some fruit growers have been inclined to continue their work of spraying without regard to blossoms or bees, on the ground that the advantage to fruit was greater than any theoretical destruction of bees.

The New York State Entomologist having had his attention called to a reported destruction of bees, investigated the matter and issues a warning as follows:

"The *Albany Argus* of May 22 contained a brief account to the effect that many honey bees had been killed at Medusa, N. Y., by visiting trees sprayed while in full bloom with arsenical poison. It was stated that one beekeeper lost his entire colony of 100 hives, valued at \$500. The report was investigated, with the following results:

Several men sprayed their fruit trees on Friday and Saturday, May 18 and 19, the former being a bright day. Trouble was first observed on the 20th. Of the condition of the apiary on that day, Mr. W. P. Makely writes:

"The sight that met my eyes was enough to paralyze any bee man. In front of each hive lay the full working force of the bees. Some in clusters apparently dormant, and others wriggling about as if in great agony. With the appearance of the sun there was a general movement among the bees in an effort to get as far away from the hive as possible. Those that had the strength would try to fly, but could only succeed in making three or four feet before they would drop to the ground. The next day, Monday the 21st, I opened a few hives and found all the workers gone, and a large amount of brood and few young bees left. I think that most of the swarms will pull through, but our honey crop is gone and we can expect no swarm."

Mr. Makely estimates that practically all the field-workers were lost. Mr. Ed. Snyder claims to have lost between 80 and 95 per cent. of his workers in his 90 to 100 swarms. Mr. Aaron Jennings has from 200 to 225 swarms, and the first serious consequences were observed on the 23d, when in the vicinity of more than half his hives he could scoop up handfuls of dead or dying bees. Orchards were sprayed on the 21st and 22d 1½ miles north and the same distance northwest of this man's place. A large quantity of dead bees have been received at my office, and they will be analyzed for the presence of arsenic.

The destruction was fearful, and there is every reason to think that it was due to poison thrown upon trees in blossom. There is at present a law prohibiting the spraying of trees while in bloom; and this deplorable experience certainly indicates the wisdom of its remaining on our books and being enforced to the letter. There is a strong sentiment in some sections of the State in favor of spraying trees while in bloom, but practically every economic entomologist contends that all insects can be controlled just as effectively by spraying just before or after blooming, and in many cases the result is much better. It has been demonstrated beyond all question by experimental methods that honey bees can be poisoned by visiting sprayed blossoms; but this is

the first case known to me where widespread destruction has resulted under strictly natural conditions, most probably as a result of spraying. This case will be closely watched. E. P. FELT, N. Y. State Entomologist.

### COLD STORAGE OF APPLES.

Some talk has been made by our state fruit growers for several years past over the matter of the cold storage of apples while in waiting for shipment, or when being held for market later on. Up to the present time, however, we know of no special effort on the part of either dealers or growers to carry into effect any such provisions for our Maine fruit.

There can be no question about the desirability of cold storage facilities in the handling of this crop when once provided.

The director of the horticultural school at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, Prof. F. C. Sears, furnishes notes to the *Country Gentleman* on what is being done in this direction in the great apple growing district of Nova Scotia, the celebrated Annapolis Valley from which we copy the following:

"Apple warehouses are each year becoming more common in the great apple district of Nova Scotia, the Annapolis Valley. They are built either by large speculators who deal extensively in apples, by English commission firms for the accommodation of their patrons, or by cooperative associations of the growers themselves, and are used either for the permanent storage of fruit, or for the temporary storing of apples as they are brought from the farm, and until they can be forwarded by rail to Halifax, and there loaded on steamers for England."

"One built in 1899 under the direction of Mr. C. R. H. Storr, agent of Northern and Lowe of London, is 85 feet long by 20 feet wide, and has a capacity of 4,000 barrels, with loading accommodations for three cars at one time alongside."

"The building rests on a stone and brick cellar wall 8 feet deep, and the superstructure has walls 10 feet high. The walls are covered, on the outside of the studding, with two courses of inch boards, with building paper between, and this again is covered with paper, with shingles on the outside. Inside, the walls are first lathed and plastered with selenite and lime mortar. Then inch strapping is nailed against the studding, and the whole is covered with 1-inch tongued and grooved spruce sheathing. The ceiling is covered with the same kind of sheathing, with building paper laid lengthwise of the joists between them and the sheathing. The upper floor is also laid double, with paper between, thus protecting the body of the building from frost from above."

"The windows and door frames are made with double casings buried in the covering in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of draft or frost. The windows have double sashes and are provided against heat as well as cold. The doors are also double, one swinging outward and the other inward, and fitting closely into beveled jambs. The doors are built on 2-inch pine frames, with 1-inch tongue and grooved sheathing on each side of frame, and paper between."

"There are three hatchways in the lower floor, provided with gratings, or tight hatches if required. The ventilators extend from the ceiling to the roof, and are provided with slides to close when necessary. The cellar has also double windows and 4-inch ventilator tubes in the sides. Both the cellar and the main floor of the building are proof against frost in the coldest weather, and altogether this warehouse is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was built, and has proved invaluable to shippers."

### THE MODEL JERSEY BULL.

In a recent number of the *Jersey Bulletin* F. S. Peer describes the points of the ideal Jersey bull. We copy:

The Head.—I want the head to be as near the ideal type of the breed as possible (Jersey, Guernsey or Ayrshire, as the case may be), because I want a Jersey bull to look like a Jersey and not like a Shorthorn or Brown Swiss. I like a beautiful head because there is no one feature of a Jersey cow that is so strikingly different from all other breeds, and because the style and beauty of the Jersey cow's head add essentially to her market value.

Neck.—I like a bull to carry his head well up because it is a common fault among Jersey cows to drop in front of the shoulders—ewe-necked. The Ayrshire breeders have paid considerable attention to this point and have been well repaid for their pains. Nothing adds more to the grace and symmetry, and especially to the carriage of the animal—bull or cow—than a well placed head on a level or slightly rising neck.

Macluninity.—I always want to see a thoroughly masculine bull—strong, vigorous, courageous, with neck large and full but without coarseness and without being throaty. The latter point has never been criticised in America as it deserves. It is a useless appendage and detracts very much from the beauty and symmetry of the head.

Shoulders.—I do not insist on too fine a shoulder in a bull; if he is a masculine bull he will have heavier shoulders and narrower hips in proportion than the female. This insisting on bulls being built as we like a cow—with flat, sharp withers and broad, prominent hips—is founded on a mistaken notion in animal economy, as is evident when we attempt to apply the same rulings to the human family.

We have carried fine shoulders too far. No one likes to see a fine shoulder and sharp withers on a cow better than I, but we must not sacrifice breadth through the heart—a point where too many Jerseys fail. I refer to lung capacity because milk is a product of the blood, and to produce a large amount of milk the cow must first manufacture a great quantity of blood; to do this she requires large lung capacity to purify the mass. Therefore, I insist on great breadth through the body back of the elbow joints. For the same reason I like to see a large, open nostril, and as there must be a great amount of "milling" done by a cow in the mastication of a large quantity of food, I like a rather heavy, muscular jaw.

Barrel.—The barrel of a bull should be good size, with large, heavy ribs, well sprung, because his daughters must have capacity and strength of machinery for disposing of an enormous quantity of forage. I like a rather deep barrel on a bull unless the depth is made at the expense of width, as is sometimes the case in flat-ribbed, narrow-joined bulls. For this reason a bull should be better sprung than a cow, as he has not had the weight of feed and a calf to carry to bring him down.

Hips.—I like to see a bull long from the hip to the setting of the tail, because if a cow follows him in this respect he will have room for length of udder correspondingly (usually) to length of hips. Cows with short hips, cows with sloping rumps (which generally amounts to the same thing) have short and deep udders instead of long udders running well forward. I like good breadth of hips, although I do not look for a bull to be as wide in proportion as a cow. While I am not so particular about broad, pronounced hips in a bull, I like to see the hind legs so placed under them that there will be plenty of room for breadth of udder in the females.

Back.—I insist on a level top line from the horns to the setting of the tail, because nothing looks so much like a deformity, nothing so disfigures the symmetry and beauty of a cow or bull, as a sloping rump. That some great cows are thus formed has led some to think it a good sign, but it is entirely unnecessary and has nothing in fact to sustain the theory, as thousands of great cows are as straight as a line. To me it always looked like a case of in-and-in-breeding, where the animal has degenerated to its original type.

### RAPE AMONG COWS.

Editor *Maine Farmer*: I am raising some rape to fatten sheep this fall. I have three acres of sweet corn and beans 2½ feet apart, rows one of corn and one of beans alternately. Would it be advisable to sow rape broadcast, the last time going over with the weeder? Also, if I plow after the hay is off and sow rape, would it mature to be of much benefit for late fall feed? The young crop will be very light, some say not so much as last year. Yours, T. T. WEEKS.

Rape in corn will not give a full crop for the reason that it must make a large part of its growth after the corn is out. The time for growth after that late date is short, hence the rape cannot ordinarily make a full crop. Still, even a light crop will pay for the reason that it will cost nothing but the seed and its sowing.

In the case referred to we should question the propriety of sowing with the two crops named. If the beans make a good growth they will shade the ground badly.

Sowing rape after taking off a crop of grass, will depend much on treatment and rainfall. With plenty of fertilizer, and the planting followed by rain, a fair crop might be expected. The time, however, is rather short for the best results.

Trials on a small scale in the growing of the rape in these different ways are to be recommended. The rape plant











# Maine Farmer.

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THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
\$1.50 AFTER 3 MONTHS.

## THE FAMILY AND HOME NEWSPAPER OF MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
For one inch space, \$2.50 for four inser-  
tions and sixty cents for each subsequent  
insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word,  
each insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.  
Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers  
in Oxford county.  
Mr. A. G. Fitch is calling on subscribers in  
Oxford and Androscoggin counties.  
Mr. M. E. Hewitt is calling on subscribers  
in Washington county.

Sample Copy sent on applica-  
tion.

Try the Maine Farmer for one  
month.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "doan't  
'pear ter take no pride in speakin' de  
troof 'cep' when it gwine ter hurt  
somebody's feelin's."—Arkansas Thomas  
Cut.

The utter unreliability of certain  
daily publications is seen in the startling  
headlines unsupported by the facts  
stated. As one publisher puts it, "The  
headlines catch the public, and this  
is what we are after."

Every farmer should have a copy of  
Mr. Peck's book on "Silage and Silo Con-  
struction." Every page is replete with  
helpful suggestions. The Farmer has  
made arrangements by which it can fur-  
nish, direct by mail, on receipt of \$1.  
Now is the time to order.

An important decision has just been  
rendered by the Supreme Court of  
Massachusetts to the effect that a bicycle  
is not a carriage but a machine, and  
therefore the towns are not obliged to  
maintain a bicycle road. This decision  
is being carefully studied by would-be  
law makers of Maine.

Evidence multiplies to indicate that  
we are on the eve of a desperate political  
campaign, where the two great parties  
are to fight for every inch of ground which  
is in any sense in question. We of Maine  
can have no idea of the intensity of the  
struggle in the uncertain states and  
representative districts.

The announcement is made that the  
educational department of the State will  
ask for more money at the hands of the  
next legislature. The request would be  
unprecedented for if all the money ap-  
propriated by the State for educational  
purposes was disbursed by the educa-  
tional department as it should be.

The census of 1900 promises to show  
that the falling off in rural population  
the past ten years has been less than  
from 1880 to 1890, while the increase in  
towns and cities has been greater. This  
indicates a total increase of 50,000 to  
75,000 in Maine, a showing extremely  
favorable with other New England  
states.

History is being made rapidly in these  
days. The Anglo-Born war has almost  
lost its interest except for the parties  
immediately concerned; and as for Agui-  
naldo, he is consigned to oblivion as  
completely as Cervera. It must be a  
disappointment to him, when he expected  
to create such a convulsion in the  
universe.

The last Klondike bubble in Maine  
has burst and the men who "jined"  
the company and put in a thousand dollars  
earned in Maine will hardly see the  
color of their money. We are learning  
that Maine is a good State in which to  
earn money and when we find that it is  
the best in which to spend it there will  
be greater prosperity and an increase of  
creature comforts.

There has been a good deal of guess-  
ing as to the probable population of the  
State of Maine, and its increase since  
the last census. Some persons who are  
in a position to know, think that the  
numbers will foot up to 700,000. The  
cities and towns all show a gain, but  
whether this is caused by the constant  
drain from the country districts, or is  
an increase along natural lines, can only  
be shown by statistics.

The new minister at Centerville was  
an estimable and studious man, but his  
sermons were apt to seem lacking in  
point. "How do you like Mr. Green's  
preaching?" asked one of the deacons,  
pausing in his ride past the Gannett  
corn-field for a few words with the  
owner of it, who was setting up an  
elaborate scarecrow. "Um!" said the  
farmer. "He's got book-learning enough,  
I guess, but he's got to find out that the  
best way to rake ain't with the teeth  
upwards."

Dusty Rhodes and Wreny Waggle are  
a little ahead of time in celebrating Old  
Home Week, but are enjoying their re-  
union just the same. About a dozen  
knights of the road have a rendezvous  
in an old barn near Pishon's Ferry, and

make night hideous with their drunken  
orgies. Sheep are disappearing, and  
doubtless their losses will be reported.  
It is hoped that the next legislature will  
do something to make the climate of  
Maine less congenial to Wreny Willie  
and his kind.

The editors of Maine who are so fortu-  
nate as to be able to lock their desks  
and take a vacation, have been hanging  
their feet over the rocks on the island of  
Casco Bay the past few days, and eating  
clams and lobsters. Doubtless the  
columns will bristle next week with de-  
scriptions of the habits of the crustaceans  
and the stories poured into gullees  
ears by the sunburned fishermen. We,  
to whom this pleasure has been denied,  
must bask in the borrowed light of these  
effusions.

Can anyone question the effect upon  
the 1,200 teachers from Cuba after two  
months' instruction under Pres. Elliot  
and his corps of instructors at Harvard  
and a chance to see different parts of  
this country? No wiser step could  
have been devised. American customs,  
methods, ideas and standards must  
surely be absorbed and with these will  
surely influence greatly in shaping future  
instruction among the young. The  
effect will be to rapidly Americanize the  
coming generation in Cuba.

It is very evident that the employees  
of the St. Louis Transit Co. have been  
going around with a chip on their shoul-  
der ever since the strike was declared  
off, just "spillin' for a fight." Now they  
have hatched up some more imaginary  
grievances, and in the face of the fair-  
est propositions from the company, have  
arbitrarily declared the strike and boy-  
cotted continued. How much longer is  
the country to stand this sort of thing?  
We object to the rule of trusts; we  
equally object to the rule of strikes. The  
strikers claim to represent organized  
labor, but in reality they are but its  
worst element. The strike, especially  
the so-called sympathetic strike, has in  
it a spirit of unreason which the  
honest, sensible American workman re-  
pudiates. Fair play, not only for him-  
self, but for every one, is the end he  
seeks, and this is not brought about by  
rioting or boycotting.

There are a good many people living  
in Boston now who remember the first  
railroad train that ever ran out of the  
city. In March, 1834, the first train  
drawn by a locomotive ran from Boston  
to Worcester. There is no certainty as  
to the exact number of passengers it  
carried, but there were about three  
dozen. That was the first train that  
ever left Boston. One day recently  
there were fully 700 trains, with 100,000  
passengers, leaving Boston on the vari-  
ous roads that have a terminus in that  
city. When Dr. Phelps first conceived  
the idea of a railroad to Albany, N. Y.,  
over the mountains it was considered  
the delusion of an insane brain. The  
following extract from an editorial in  
the Boston Courier written by Joseph T.  
Buckingham, is a fair sample of the  
feeling that largely prevailed: "Al-  
bionides or some other great man of  
antiquity, it is said, out of his dog's  
tail that quidnunc might not become  
extinct from want of excitement. Some  
such notion, we doubt not, moved one  
or two of our natural and experimental  
philosophers to get up the project of a  
railroad from Boston to Albany; a  
project which every one knows, who  
knows the simplest rule in arithmetic,  
to be impracticable, but at an expense  
little less than the market value of the  
whole territory of Massachusetts, and  
which, if practicable, every person of  
common sense knows would be as use-  
less as a railroad from Boston to the moon."

### SHALL WE HAVE AN AUDITOR?

One of the questions coming before  
the voters of Maine at the September  
election is the proposed amendment  
creating the office of State Auditor, and  
strange as it may appear there is oppo-  
sition on the part of those who are de-  
manding economy in public affairs, and  
who would realize most from such an  
office. Do we understand the situation?  
Every town in Maine elects yearly an  
auditor whose duties are clearly estab-  
lished, and where these are observed, the  
certificate of the auditor is a guarantee of  
honesty, and if he does his duty, of  
economy. In the early days of state-  
hood an advisory council of five was or-  
dained by legislation and this body was  
given the task of auditing the accounts  
of the state. The statutes provide for  
the meetings of this body and the com-  
pensation of its members, which is two  
dollars per day and travel fees. No pro-  
vision is made for continued service nor  
has this ever been contemplated. Mean-  
while the state has been growing until  
its disbursements have reached tremen-  
dous proportions. Department after de-  
partment has been added and necessary  
expenditures multiplied many times.  
All this while the Council has been  
meeting once a month, spending a few  
hours, passing upon tens if not hundreds  
of thousands of dollars of appropriations,  
watchful that no appropriation is ex-  
ceeded, but absolutely unable from lack  
of time to properly audit an account.  
When the State Treasurer is called upon  
to pay out one hundred and fifty  
thousand dollars inside of four hours,  
no one will claim that the items of the  
many accounts have been given that  
scrutiny which true economy would dic-  
tate. In this there is no thought of  
criticism of any officer or department;  
we are dealing simply with established  
practices. The chairman of the commit-  
tee on accounts on the part of the Coun-  
cil, not many years ago, said to the  
writer: "I am a busy man and cannot  
afford to take the time necessary to criti-  
cally examine the accounts, and should  
I do so I would require all my time and  
the public would consider it a piece of  
extravagance and a waste of public  
funds."

Every good business firm scrupulously  
examines its accounts yearly, every cor-

## A Great Political Campaign.

is at hand. We  
will send you...

the MAINE FARMER  
and THE NEW-YORK  
WEEKLY TRIBUNE  
one year for only \$1.25  
or the FARMER and  
the TRI-WEEKLY  
WORLD for \$1.65.

Here you can have the  
greatest publication of  
either party. Send in  
your subscriptions.

WILL YOU NOT SHOW  
THIS GRAND OF-  
FER TO YOUR  
FRIENDS?

poration employs an expert accountant  
at stated periods to do the same, and  
every town and city audit the items of  
every cent's expenditure, yet it is said  
the citizens of Maine will object to  
creating an office whose sole purpose  
shall be to examine into the expenditures  
of all departments. What are the rea-  
sons given?

1st. That there should be no further  
increase of state officials.  
2d. That the creation of such an office  
is a rebuke to the Governor's Council.  
True economy will always lead a man  
or a firm to employ an additional officer  
whenever money can be made or saved  
by so doing, and for this reason, and this  
alone, is there a demand for the election  
of a State Auditor.

His Excellency, Gov. Powers, stated to  
the writer that such an officer would  
save the state of Maine at least \$25,000.

State Sec. Boyd places the net saving  
at \$15,000, while others make still larger  
claims. If such an officer can save the  
state \$10,000 over and above his salary  
and clerk hire, it surely becomes a mat-  
ter of economy, and a step as necessary  
as any other indicated by good business.  
The policy of the state which still pre-  
vails, to some extent, of paying the ap-  
propriations in lump sum to the heads  
of departments is not an economical  
practice.

The remedy lies in establishing an of-  
fice after the custom of every town and  
corporation, whose sole duty it shall be  
to guard the treasury, scrutinize all ac-  
counts and insist on economy in expendi-  
ture everywhere.

If by doing this a net saving can be  
made, is not the adoption of the amend-  
ment proposed a necessary as well as  
righteous step? No political problem is  
here discussed; it is simply and only the  
legal adoption of a measure to more com-  
pletely guard the finances of the state  
and promote economy in expenditures.

### THE MAINE STATE FAIR.

Years ago emphasize the fact that the  
Maine State Fair at Lewiston is rooted  
itself more and more firmly in the  
estimation of the public and that the  
officers are expected to keep fully  
abreast of the times. The conception  
as to what our fairs should be has been  
changing and whether permanent or not,  
whether always for the best or not the  
demand of the present must be recog-  
nized. "Up to date" is the cry and the  
definition seems to lead away from the  
established paths. The public is all the  
while clamoring for something new and  
the clamor must be met. Every officer  
realizes how difficult it is to do this  
satisfactorily and at the same time  
guard the finances, and the State Fair  
officers are no exception. This year the  
State Fair is to be the great exhibition  
of the State and preparations are being  
made accordingly. The very attractive  
premium list is in the hands of ex-  
hibitors and every one wishing a copy  
should apply at once to Geo. H. Clarke,  
Sec., No. 400, New York.

New sheds for sheep and swine are  
to be erected and increased facilities pro-  
vided for every department.

In the matter of attractions many new  
and novel features have been secured,  
the chief of which will be the evening  
entertainment on the grounds, the whole  
field being brilliantly lighted by elec-  
tricity. One of the chief attractions will  
always be the races and here the officials  
have displayed most excellent judg-  
ment, the entire programme being ar-  
ranged to develop speed. In addition  
to the purses and classes \$100 is offered  
to any horse that will beat the track  
record. The entire racing programme  
will be:  
2:30 class, trot, \$300; 2:50 class, pace,  
\$300; 2:40 class, trot, \$400; 2:34 class,  
pace, \$400; 2:35 class, trot, \$300; 2:36  
class, pace, \$300; 2:24 class, trot, \$400;  
2:25 class, trot, \$300; 2:20 class, trot,  
\$400; 2:20 class, pace, \$400; 2:19 class,  
pace, \$400; trotting foals, 1899, \$300;  
trotting foals, 1897, \$300; 2:16 class,  
trot, \$300; 2:11 class, pace, \$300. Making  
the greatest variety of racing events  
ever offered by this association.

The fact that the state events filled  
while with other societies they were  
obliged to reopen or declare off only  
illustrates the hold the State society has  
upon the owners of good horses.

### SITUATION IN CHINA.

The latest from China is that all the  
powers had consented to Japan's landing  
a large force in China, but the stipula-  
tion was made beforehand that no powers  
could derive any advantage territorial  
from the fact of its having more troops  
in China than the others. The Japanese  
government has expressed perfect will-  
ingness to send troops under these terms.  
The foreign office further denied the cor-  
rectness of the statement by the St.  
Petersburg Herald that Germany and  
Russia made a secret agreement, last  
fall, for common action in China, adding:  
"The relations between the two govern-  
ments have hitherto been so friendly and  
the agreement on China so complete that  
a treaty has been wholly unnecessary.  
'No authentic news from Pekin,' is still  
the burden of the dispatches from the  
Far East; and although the disposition  
is to believe the optimistic reports from  
Chinese sources, no real confidence is  
possible until the legations, if they are  
still in existence, are permitted to com-  
municate with their governments. If,  
as is alleged, the Boxer movement is  
losing ground in Pekin, it might have  
been supposed that the Boxers would  
have endeavored to send up reinforce-  
ments from Tien Tsin; but instead of  
that they are still in great force in the  
neighborhood of the latter place and are  
assisted by the Imperial Chinese troops,  
with ample, efficient artillery. Accord-  
ing to a special Che Foo dispatch, the  
fighting around Tien Tsin, on the 3d and  
4th, was the severest yet experienced.  
The British losses alone were 30 killed or  
wounded. The Chinese had 75,000 men  
attacking simultaneously from the west,  
north and east and made excellent prac-  
tice with over 100 guns. The defenders  
numbered 14,000 with scant supplies,  
and it was only the presence of the  
newly arrived Japanese and Russian gun-  
s, that prevented a disaster. One Russian  
company of infantry numbering 120 men,  
had 115 killed or wounded. The Ger-  
man contingent suffered heavily.  
By the evening of the 4th the situation  
was very critical. The allies narrowly  
escaped total defeat. Provisionally,  
when things were at their worst, a tor-  
rential rainfall compelled the Chinese to  
retire.

### DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

After a prolonged and rather stormy  
session, the Democratic National Con-  
vention at Kansas City nominated as its  
leader in the coming campaign, Wm. J.  
Bryan, the popular young Nebraskaan,  
and Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois  
as his running mate. A division of the  
party was almost threatened at first on  
account of Bryan's strict insistence upon  
the 16 to 1 plank in the platform; but  
the point was carried, being fought out  
mainly in the platform committee with-  
out coming before the convention as a  
whole.

The nomination of Bryan was received  
with the wildest demonstration of en-  
thusiasm, lasting 27 minutes. The  
initial speech of nomination was made  
by W. D. Oldham of Nebraska. A  
second speech by David B. Hill awak-  
ened the attention almost equal to the  
first, the applause being partly for the  
speaker himself, as well as for the nomi-  
nee.

The nomination for vice-president was  
not made as readily and unanimously.  
There was a spirited contest between the  
friends of the different candidates,  
which at times verged on the dramatic.  
When the call for nominations came,  
Alabama yielded to Minnesota, and the  
latter state presented its young cham-  
pion of silver, Charles A. Towne. The  
mention of his name aroused great en-  
thusiasm, but it was not universal, and  
protests were heard, even in the form of  
hisses.

A growing feeling for David B. Hill  
began to pervade the convention, and  
when Senator Grady of New York pre-  
sented his name, a wave of wild en-  
thusiasm swept the house. The ex-  
cited senator promptly stepped to the plat-  
form and firmly declined the nomi-  
nation, in spite of the immense pressure  
brought to bear on him from all sides.

Georgia and Mississippi then brought  
forward the name of Stevenson of  
Illinois, which had been previously in-  
troduced, and finally after scenes of  
great confusion, the question was  
brought to vote, and Stevenson was  
given the nomination on the first ballot.

The platform agreed upon by the con-  
vention has for its strongest plank the  
free coinage of silver, imperialism, and it  
reaffirms and endorses the Chicago plat-  
form of 1896.

The summer school for teachers at  
Fryeburg has opened its prospectus for  
1900, the time this year being set for  
July 28 to Aug. 9, inclusive. No more  
beautiful spot can be found in New Eng-  
land than the Chautauque grounds at  
Fryeburg, where the school is held, and  
physical and intellectual vigor may be  
gained together among the pines. The  
teachers will be specialists in their sev-  
eral departments, and the regular in-  
struction will be supplemented, as usual,  
by a fine course of lectures and concerts.  
As this is one of the summer schools  
under the Educational Department of  
the State of Maine, no tuition will be  
charged teachers or citizens of Maine.  
For all others the only charge will be  
the nominal enrollment fee of one dollar.  
Special rates on the Maine Central. For  
particulars address Rev. E. H. Abbott,  
Fryeburg, Maine.

The official programme of the Maine  
State Fair at Lewiston has just been  
issued from the Farmer press, and will  
be a very pretty and attractive souvenir  
of the fair to those attending. It is in  
the form of a neat pamphlet of 64 pages,  
with cover decorated in gilt. A out of  
the White Mountains and Crawford  
Notch forms the frontispiece. The  
contents comprise the usual statement  
of prices, rules of entry, etc., and  
promise an exhibition of unusual inter-  
est and profit.

### City News.

—It is expected that the final footings  
of the census enumerators will show a city  
population of nearly 13,000.

—Augustus uses more than 100 crates  
of strawberries daily, and the quality of  
the home supply is excellent.

—Miss Maude Andrews of this city has  
been re-elected to the position of teacher  
of elocution at Gorham Normal School,  
with an increase of salary.

—The electricity played sad havoc with  
light and telephone wires all over the  
city during the heavy shower Saturday  
morning, but no special damage was done.

—Dr. Nancy Williams, one of our most  
honored and respected fellow citizens, is  
off for an extended trip to Europe, and  
her many friends will wish her a safe re-  
turn with health fully restored.

—The Kennebec County Prohibition  
Convention will be held in Union Hall,  
August 12 to 14—today—with a public  
meeting in the evening to be addressed  
by Hon. Grant Rogers and others.

—Another entertaining series of races  
over Augusta track July 28. If Augusta  
will patronize good sport here the pro-  
prietors will supply the horses and en-  
tertainment. It is a home enterprise,  
and may well be liberally patronized.

—It must seem like old times to Mr.  
J. S. Manley of San Francisco as he again  
walks the streets of Augusta, though he  
sees many changes. His old friends are  
pleased to welcome him and his son  
Warren, who, for the first time, visits  
the Pine Tree state.

—The directors of the City Hospital  
have voted to purchase the building of  
St. Catherine's Hall. It is believed that  
this move will be pleasing to people  
generally, as the building is admirably  
adapted for the purposes of a hospital,  
finely located, well drained, and needing  
but little alteration.

—Among the promising Maine singers  
sure to add fresh honors to her native  
State is Miss Katherine Bickford of Bel-  
fast, whose voice has again been heard  
with increasing satisfaction by friends in  
Augusta. With good health, a brilliant  
future is before her, and although one of  
the younger of Brooklyn's artists she has  
many first class engagements for the  
coming fall and winter. A sweeter,  
richer, fuller or more sympathetic voice  
we have not heard for years.

—It is evident that Augusta does not  
propose a fantastic parade, a Fourth of  
July or firemen's celebration, or any  
other form of buncombe when the sons  
and daughters come back for Old Home  
Week. It looks very much as though  
some towns and cities were laboring to  
make the visitors a catch-penny show to  
swell the coffers of local dealers. The  
sons of Maine are coming home for  
some other purpose than to watch fan-  
tastics or go to a muster, and the wel-  
come they seek is to the old homes and  
loving hearts therein.

—The finding of the body of a well  
known river driver, Al Hamilton, the  
morning of July 5, close by the railroad  
track, just above the city, naturally  
aroused suspicion, and time has deepened  
the conviction of foul play, though no  
evidence has been found against any  
party. It seems impossible that he could  
have been struck by a train and left as  
he was, or his soft hat not been swept  
away by the current of air. He was last  
seen in the city with a party, some or all  
of whom had been drinking. Officers  
are still at work on the case.

### A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

A plot to assassinate President Mc-  
Kinley has been discovered and frustra-  
ted. It was concocted by a group of  
Spanish and Cuban conspirators with  
headquarters in New York. One of the  
plotters weakened and sent a warning  
letter to a member of the republican na-  
tional committee. That letter was  
placed in the hands of Chas. D. Hill,  
who referred it to Chairman B. H. Odell  
of the New York state committee for in-  
vestigation. Chairman Odell engaged a  
detective, who speedily verified certain  
of the allegations made in the warn-  
ing letter. Thereupon, Mr. Odell re-  
ported to Sec. Dick, who laid all the facts  
before Chairman Mark Hanna. Messrs.  
Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter  
before the President shortly before he  
departed for Canton.

Chairman Odell of the New York re-  
publican state committee admits the  
truth of a report that certain members  
of the national committee had discov-  
ered a plot to assassinate the President.  
"Yes, it is true," he said, "but I regret  
that the matter has become public."

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

As we go to press the Democratic  
State Convention is in session at Lewiston.  
It was opened by Hon. D. J. Mc-  
Gillivuddy of Lewiston, one of the ablest  
speakers in the party.

The platform will endorse the Kansas  
City platform and pledge the support of  
the Maine Democracy to Bryan and  
Stevenson.

The remaining plank of state  
affairs, Republican extravagance is de-  
nounced, revision of taxation in order to  
equalize it will be demanded; it will  
favor the election of the railroad com-  
missioners by the people; will oppose  
the creation of the office of state auditor,  
will favor abolishing the fee system and  
the reestablishment of the probity  
amendment and if defeated local option  
and high license. The only presidential  
elector so far decided upon is Hon. E. L.  
Jones. Other persons mentioned are:  
M. P. Frank, W. E. Vinal, Thomaston;  
F. W. Knowlton, Oldtown; Llewellyn  
Barton and ex-Gov. Alonzo Gurnea,  
Lewiston.

### County News.

—John C. Hoyt, an inmate of the  
Togus House, while on a furlough in  
Gardiner, fell and broke his right ankle.  
He was taken to the Home hospital  
after the bone was set.

—John Simpson of Benton has just re-  
covered news of the death of his son  
Frank in the Klondike. The young man  
went to Alaska in '97; was superinten-  
dent of claims and recorder of the dis-  
trict, and was shot by claim jumpers.

—A reunion of the Taylor family took  
place at the old homestead at Lakeside,  
Belgrade, July 7. The family of seven  
children, sons and daughters of the late  
Joseph Taylor, have been scattered from  
Maine to Montana, and this is the first  
time they have met in 18 years.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest P. Clarke of  
Riverside, Calif., are visiting friends in  
Augusta. Mr. Clarke, who is a Vassar-  
boro graduate, of Kent's Hill, is the  
editor of the Riverside Daily Press,  
one of the leading papers of Southern  
California. This is his first visit to his  
home state in 15 years.

—On Tuesday night the beautiful new  
Friends church at Winthrop, built less  
than two years ago, was entered by  
rowdies and quite badly damaged. The  
furniture and carpets were dashed with  
mud and tobacco juice, the organ opened  
and damaged, and everything generally  
overturned. The church is the property  
of Mr. C. M. Bailey, who has offered \$50  
reward for the apprehension of the mis-  
creants.

—A suit against the city of Waterville  
has been brought by Mrs. Annie P. Win-  
low of Saco, to recover damages for in-  
juries received June 24 while attending  
Colby commencement in that city. Mrs.  
Winslow stepped on one end of a plank  
in a cross which was not properly fas-  
tened down, and the other end of the  
plank flew up and struck her, inflicting  
injuries from which she claims to have  
suffered much since.

READFIELD. Farmers are generally  
haying. Old fields are light. About  
three-quarters of a hay crop. Mr. Sam-  
uel Cunningham, living at the foot of  
Kent's Hill, died, Monday evening, from  
the effects of a paralytic shock. A week  
ago he went down to see Dr. Crocker at  
Augusta with his team. He arrived  
home in an unconscious state, in which  
he remained up to the time of his death.  
He leaves a widow and two daughters.  
—Messrs. are still racing in this town. Mr.  
Turner Swift is the last victim. Miss  
Bertha Davis is quite sick with them.  
The grange had an afternoon meeting,  
last Saturday, and adjourned until the  
9th of August, field day, when they will  
meet at lake Manacook, inviting all  
neighboring granges to join them.—Sum-  
mer boarders are coming to town.

—Sidney is right on hand in making  
preparations for Old Home Week, its  
programme being the first one an-  
nounced. The celebration will take  
place at the town hall, Aug. 9, at 10 A.  
M. The president of the day will be C.  
H. Lovejoy. An informal reception will  
be held from 10 to 11 A. M. At 11  
o'clock, the meeting will be called to  
order by the president; prayer by C. C.  
Tilley of Hyde Park, Mass., former resi-  
dent of Sidney; music, "Home, Sweet  
Home," address of welcome by Dennis  
Bowman; response by F. E. Barton; rec-  
itation by J. H. Field, 82 years old,  
"Come Back, Ye Wanderers of Maine";  
dinner from 12:30 to 2 P. M. At 2 P. M.,  
called to order by the president; mus-  
ic; oration by G. K. Hastings on "History  
of the Town"; recitation by Horace  
Roundy, "The Pledge Bowl"; remarks  
by visiting friends and towns; music;  
"America." All former residents are  
cordially invited to be present.

WEST GARDNER. During the shower  
Saturday, lightning struck a small tree  
at the corner of Mrs. Everett Andrews'  
house on High street. The house was  
struck last year and slightly damaged.  
—Will Preble of Litchfield was in town  
Sunday, calling on friends.—Mrs. Nellie  
Smith and children are with Mrs. Smith's  
father, Dr. Morgan, for a few weeks.  
—Mr. Clarence Smith and family were  
at their cottage at the Oxbow, Coblesco-  
tee stream, the Fourth.—Mr. J. An-  
drews, W. H. Davis and Mr. Barstow  
also occupied their cottages there.—The  
Fourth passed very quietly. In the even-  
ing quite a display of fireworks was given  
at French's Corner, also at F. S. Collins'  
residence.—Mr. J. Goodrich has gone to  
Massachusetts to visit his son.—Charlie  
Dunn and mother came from Boston, Fri-  
day. They will occupy their house at  
Brown's Corner for a number of weeks.  
—Wm. Backsler is cutting the hay for  
Willis Spear on the Thompson place.  
—Allen Wakefield returned to Bath, Sun-  
day.—W. C. Curtis came home Saturday,  
for a few days.—Some of the young men  
in town have gone to Baileyville to work  
during haying.—W. P. Haskell and E.  
H. Wakefield had several warm  
words lately.—Dr. H. F. Merrill and  
family will go to Connecticut this week  
to visit their daughter.—The North  
street people hired C. J. McCausland's  
cottage the Fourth and had a picnic at  
the lake.—The farmers are busy haying  
this week; the average crop will not be  
as good as last year.

### POLITICAL.

—The union of the forces of the Silver  
Republicans, Democrats and Populists  
makes a combination which will insure  
a vigorous campaign throughout the  
country.

—The prohibition party in Maine is  
already actively in the field for a vigor-  
ous campaign, led by Hon. Grant Rogers,  
candidate for Governor.

A very interesting pamphlet is before  
us, containing the report of the Massa-  
chusetts Horticultural Society for 1899.  
The description of the different school  
gardens, for which the Society has been  
offering prizes, accompanied by photo-  
graphs of the gardens with children at  
work, is an attractive feature. Prizes  
were also offered to the scholars in the  
public schools for the best collections of  
pressed



## "Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

For Business or Pleasure

nothing gives one more satisfaction than a ready command of the

**English Language**

and a familiarity with its

**literature.**

Our courses in English cover five years' studies—grammar, school, high school, college. We give you, not rules for writing, but ability to write, not information about literature, but literature itself.

Write for information or catalogue.

**Wesleyan Seminary and Female College,**

Kent's Hill, Maine.

Watch this space next week.

**BICYCLES**

AT ALL PRICES.

**Herwin-Williams Mixed Paints,**

OILS AND VARNISHES.

Send for color card.

**Hardware, Plumbing and Piping.**

**ABER, CAREY & REID,**

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

**ACHINE OIL,**

**PARIS GREEN,**

**WHITE HELLEBORE,**

**INSECT POWDER.**

Farmers should try my mixture. It

keeps the flies off your cattle.

**C. B. MURPHY, Druggist,**

157 WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME.

**USTLING YOUNG MAN** can make \$50

per month and expenses. Permanent

employment. Write for terms. Address,

Mr. J. B. Clark, P. O. Address, Solon,

Mass.

**omes for the Summer**

**FEW BOARDERS** desired for the sea-

son. Private family, fine location near

shore; pleasant drive. **MRS. DUDLEY L.**

**4637**

**RMER'S COTTAGE**, East Poland,

one mile from station; high eleva-

tion; fine view; fine drives and fishing;

price \$2.00. **Mrs. W. F. CARR,**

**35**

**FEW SUMMER BOARDERS** de-

sired. Farm; good location, large house and

beautiful grounds. Write for terms. Address,

Mr. J. B. Clark, P. O. Address, Solon,

Mass.

**ADELAND FARM**, Rockport, Maine,

situated on high hill overlooking the

sea; fine view; fine drives and fishing;

price \$2.00. **Mrs. W. F. CARR,**

**35**

**W BOARDERS** desired on farm.

Location; good fishing; large house and

beautiful grounds. Write for terms. Address,

Mr. J. B. Clark, P. O. Address, Solon,

Mass.

**ASANT RIDGE FARM**, Webster,

high elevation, pleasant location, fine

view of mountains and country; good fishing

and game; station 3 miles; board \$5 and

board \$10. **Mrs. W. F. CARR,**

**35**

**LBROOK FARM**, Bingham,

fine location; good fishing; large house and

beautiful grounds. Write for terms. Address,

Mr. J. B. Clark, P. O. Address, Solon,

Mass.

**LM NEAR WELLS BEACH**, Fine

location; full view of ocean; 1 mile from

station; board \$5 and board \$10. **Mrs. W. F. CARR,**

**35**

**CHARD FARM**, No. Brookline,

situated on Blue Hill Bay. Pleasant

location; excellent view; fine drives and

fishing; station 2 miles; board \$5 and

board \$10. **Mrs. W. F. CARR,**

## State News.

The annual reunion of the Third Maine Regiment will be held this year at Merryweather Park, Aug. 8.

The national convention of Free Baptist young people has been in session at Lewiston the past week.

The summer home at Islesboro of Thos. W. Burr of Bangor, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Cause unknown. Loss \$1900.

Mrs. Chas. W. Heath of Argyle was struck by lightning and instantly killed during a heavy shower Sunday afternoon. She was in the house at the time.

The railroad station at Fort Fairfield was visited by burglars, Friday night, supposed to be experts. They drilled the safe, but obtained only \$3 for their trouble.

Four good horses belonging to Mr. Bennett of Limestone, were killed Friday night, by eating buckwheat meal in which was mixed Paris green to be used on potato fields.

W. L. Boothby, the man supposed to have been drowned in Spencer pond, West Forks, has been found alive in the woods near there. He had lost his way and was nearly dead from exhaustion.

The annual excursion of the Maine Fish and Game Association began Monday, with the arrival of about 300 members, with their families and friends at Keno. Gov. Powers is the guest of honor.

Louis Churchill, a Bethel young man, lost several fingers and had his hands badly cut and bruised by the premature discharge of a blast which he was putting into a rock at Songo pond, on the Fourth.

The house of Orin Robinson in Warren was burned Wednesday night, and two boarders, Alonzo Keiser and Osgood Wiley, were suffocated and burned in their rooms. It is not known how the fire caught.

Walter Day of North Berwick was held up by a highwayman, Thursday noon, as he was returning from Sanford. The man shot Day in one arm, and he nearly died to death. Only a small amount of money was secured.

Three tramps walked into the power house of the Mousam Mfg. Co. at Kennebec Sunday, and contrived to steal a watch from the engineer, Edward Boothby. Two of them were arrested later, but the one who had the watch escaped.

HALLDALE. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Myrick visited friends in Belfast last week. Mrs. H. E. Crockett and Miss Flora Crockett of Lowell, Mass., are visiting at F. Foster's.—C. H. Lamb went to Waterville, Saturday, on business.

FREEDOM. The crops are looking very well in this part of the county.—The writer partook of ripe tomatoes (the yellow variety) of home raising, July 6. If any one has done better, would like to hear from them.—Haying is later than last year, prospect for a crop about the same.

A heavy shower of wind and rain, with hail and electrical disturbances, passed over South and East Rumford on Saturday. Farms were unroofed and blown down, churches lost their bell-towers, orchards were greatly injured, and in one place 15 large trees were blown into the road.

The store of S. Rich and Son, Sebago Lake was entered by burglars Saturday night, and \$35 in money, a gold watch, jewelry, cigars and shoes taken. The break was discovered early Sunday morning. A party started in pursuit, and captured two suspected men at South Naples the evening.

Chas. S. Maxfield of Bangor was attacked last week in a most furious manner by a new horse which he had purchased. The horse broke the hitching strap and chased his owner up the stable stairs, and Mr. Maxfield was finally compelled to kill him with the nearest weapon at hand, an axe.

Fred Smith of Corvallis Centre was thrown from his wheel, Saturday night, and his horse, sustaining injuries from which he died Sunday morning. He was riding rapidly on a level when the front fork of his wheel broke, throwing him head first into the road. In falling he struck a rock which crushed his skull.

The two mills of the Bridgton Lumber Co. with all the machinery were totally destroyed by fire Saturday night. The dry house, store house and yard full of sawed lumber were saved. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin. The loss outside of insurance, and damage caused by the stopping of the plant, are estimated at \$6000.

Peru also suffered from a severe shower Saturday, unroofing buildings and blowing down trees. A heavy rain accompanied the wind. Sunday a shower took the form of a small cyclone at Biddeford Pool and The Pines. A shed at the Pool was lifted from its foundation and dropped several feet away, pails, boxes, chairs and everything movable were blown off, and several trees at the Pines were uprooted.

Fire again broke out on Peaks Island, Thursday, and assumed alarming proportions. About 300 men worked all the afternoon and part of the night before the flames were under control. A number of cottages were seriously threatened, and the occupants got out their goods, but the houses were saved. The island is said to be in a dangerous condition on account of the accumulation of underbrush and dead trees, which invites fire.

One of the most serious accidents of the Fourth occurred at Bar Harbor. Lester Carter, a bookkeeper, picked up a large cannon cracker which had been lighted but failed to explode, intending to relight it, when it went off with startling force. His right hand was so badly mangled that amputation was necessary. Carter has a wife and five children. Popular sympathy for him took the substantial form of gifts of money to the family amounting about \$1000, and a house lot.

A very smart young man was arrested, Saturday, in Portland, for working a scheme calculated to defraud people of their hard-earned dollars. He sailed

under several names, one being Charles Hall, and inserted an ad. in the papers for a young man to "learn business and take charge of office." \$35 security was required. One of his victims became suspicious, and the result was Hall's arrest. From letters found in his room, it was evident that he was making a good thing out of his \$35 cash deposit. He claims that the \$35 are all square, but will have a chance to prove that statement before the court.

BRUNSWICK. It is very dry in this vicinity, there having been only one inch of rain since the 18th of May. The hay crop will be light, still field and garden products are growing well, having rooted deep in consequence of the dry weather in the early part of the season. Corn is about ready to spindle and field beans are in blossom. Apple trees are heavily laden with fruit.—Sixteen thousand visitors were at Merryweather Park the 4th of July. No accidents here on that day.—Died, in this town, Mrs. C. W. Allen, aged 56 years, wife of Dr. Chas. W. Allen. She had been a great sufferer from Bright's disease for nearly a year.

—One of our bachelors advertised for a wife and received several answers by letter. He sent \$75 to one lady to defray her expenses in visiting his home, which she delayed for some time. A few days since, two ladies arrived, and he is now entertaining them, much to the amusement of his neighbors. He has not yet decided which one to marry.—At a town meeting last week, \$300 was voted to entertain visitors "Home Week," by a band procession with carriages, etc. A large concourse of former residents are expected to visit their old home.

HARMONY. The past week has been one of unusual activity in the line of entertainment. On Monday evening, July 24, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Reed celebrated their golden wedding at their home, about one mile from the village, on the farm where they first settled fifty years ago. Some 100 friends were present to congratulate them on this memorable occasion, and a very pleasant evening was spent. A poem written for this occasion was read by Mrs. Nettie R. Bemis.—On Wednesday, the glorious Fourth, every one was out early, for of course we celebrated. The parade at 9 was one of the features of the day, and well gotten up for a small place; after this came bicycle parades in which some 30 wheels took part, races, and an address by Rev. T. B. Holt of Madison, which ought to be an inspiration to all who heard it. A game of ball in the afternoon and fireworks in the evening finished out the day.—Saturday afternoon was children's day at the grange and about 50 young people were present with nearly as many older ones, and a delightful programme was carried out, the last being a flag drill by eight girls which was fine. After the exercises the young people were photographed by Mrs. Foss. Ice cream and cake were served to all and a very pleasant hour spent.—Mrs. Lillian Bartlett of Saco is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Reed.—Mrs. Alice Cole of Monmouth is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Fred Tibbette.—Mrs. Emma Hight of Boston is spending the summer here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Bailey.—Mrs. Arthur Hurd and Miss Colla Hurd of Hallowell are visiting their parents here.—Grass is not up to an average this year, many fields being poor indeed. Some will begin haying this week and others not until a week later. Two showers on Sunday gave us quite a rain which was much needed.—Help for haying is not very plenty and wages are better than last year.

A M. Tuesday. The men claim that the Transit Co. has broken its agreement with them, which the company denies.

Loretta O'Connell, 9 years old, daughter of a hotel keeper at Saco Rock near New Haven, Conn., saved the life of little Annie Goldberg, 6 years old, on Monday last. The child fell off the pier into the water, and the O'Connell girl jumped in and brought her ashore at the risk of her own life.

W. R. Olney, conductor of the Worcester & Webster electric, which collided with the Webster & Dudley car, July 4, was arrested after the accident, charged with manslaughter. He has since been discharged, the evidence seeming to indicate that the blame for the collision lies with the Webster road.

A small boy, son of Paul Plasse of Webster, Mass., set his clothes afire while playing with matches Sunday afternoon. His grandfather, a faithful disciple, prayed instead of extinguishing the flames, and consequently the boy was burned to death before help arrived from the neighbors.

A fierce cyclone, accompanied by heavy hail, swept along the New Jersey coast Sunday afternoon. Much damage was done to cottages at Long Branch. Near Freehold the cyclone cut a swath 3 miles wide. Trees were uprooted, telephone poles blown down, barns wrecked, stock killed, and crops ruined.

At the Amateur Athletic Association meet in England for the championship of Great Britain, American athletes won 8 out of 13 of the contests. They were competing with the best amateurs not only from Great Britain, but the colonies as well. Members of the New York Athletic Club won four events, with Pennsylvania and Princeton universities a close second.

The gang of four men who were arrested July 6, charged with the shooting of four or five men at Dover, N. H., on the Fourth, are thought to have been concerned in other crimes in that vicinity. The robberies of the So. Berwick National Bank and of the Cold Spring brewery at Lawrence, both of which are of recent occurrence, were committed by a gang of four to six men.

The Oregon has been floated, and is on her way to the Japanese dock at Kure, which is one of the finest in the world. The Japanese were the first among the naval people to perceive the immense advantage, in time of war of a deep dock capable of taking in a wounded warship, even though her decks were awash, something beyond the capacity of any of our dock.

Last week's fighting in Luzon resulted in 11 Americans killed and 16 wounded. 100 Filipinos were killed, 8 American prisoners surrendered, and 100 rifles turned over to U. S. troops. The insurgents are now slowly accepting the amnesty provisions. In some instances the Americans are sending operations in order to give the rebels an opportunity to take advantage of the decree.

A horrible case of probable fatal burning took place in Manchester, N. H. Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Louis Alphet was poisoning gasoline from a tank into a can, holding a lighted candle in one hand when the fluid exploded, enveloping the unfortunate woman in flames. Her daughter attempted to put out the fire and was herself shockingly burned. The mother ran into the street where her clothing was torn from her by passers by. She was taken to the hospital.

Irring A. Willey, a jewelry salesman of Brockton, Mass., was shot by a highwayman while returning home late Saturday night, and is in a critical condition. Mr. Willey carried a case of jewelry valued at \$500, which the highwayman demanded, and being refused, shot him and escaped without taking the booty. The injured man crawled 200 yards to a house, where medical attendance and the police were summoned, but as Mr. Willey was unconscious, no description of his assailant could be obtained.

The latest news from China seems to give a ray of hope for the legations, as Prince Ching is said to be defending them. It is also rumored that the commander-in-chief of the northern army is associated with Prince Ching in opposition to Prince Tuan's ferocious designs on foreigners. Emperor William of Germany is determined that the murder of the German minister shall be avenged, and the German East Asiatic squadron sailed June 9 for China. The Emperor and Prince Henry of Prussia witnessed its departure.

The fire which destroyed the immense Swamp Root medicine plant of Dr. Kilmer & Co., July 1, was the most disastrous which has ever occurred in Binghamton. However, the Kilmers resumed business next morning, though not at the old stand, which is a heap of smoldering ashes. While the firemen were yet pouring water on the burning Chenango street establishment, the Kilmers were arranging to do business somewhere else. That this great industry might not be crippled for a moment, through the courtesy of other prominent firms and citizens, the large factory and adjoining buildings on South street were vacated for the benefit of the Swamp Root people, and possession was taken immediately, and here, by Monday, July 3, this new, temporary factory was turning out Swamp Root, the great Kidney Remedy, in quantities of about 50,000 bottles per day, and in two or three weeks' time the full capacity of more than four times that amount will be produced. The immense demand for Swamp Root will thus in no way be interfered with. On the old site, with adjoining property which has just been purchased, will be erected immediately an absolutely fireproof six-story structure, plans for which have been nearly completed.

"Delays Are Dangerous." A small pimple on your face may seem of little consequence, but it shows your blood is impure, and impure blood is what causes most of the diseases from which people suffer. Better heed the warning given by the pimple and purify your blood at once by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine cures all diseases due to bad blood, including scrofula and salt rheum.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS IN CONGRESS.

Report That Evidence of Their Harmfulness is Overwhelming.

The committee on Manufactures of the Senate were some time ago directed to investigate food adulterations, and accumulated a volume of testimony upon the subject from the best informed parties and highest scientific authorities in the country.

One of the greatest sources of danger to our foods, the Committee state in their report, exists in alum baking powders. The Committee found the testimony, they say, overwhelmingly condemnatory of the use of alum in baking powders, and recommended that such use be prohibited by law.

Senator Mason, discussing in the Senate the report of the Committee and the several bills introduced to carry the recommendations of the Committee into effect, said:—

When we made this report we made it based on the evidence before us, and the evidence is simply overwhelming. I do not care how big a lobby there may be here for the alum baking powder, I do not care how many memorials they publish, there is no place in the human economy of human food for this thing called alum. The overwhelming evidence of the leading physicians and scientists of this country is that it is absolutely unfit to go into human food, and that in many cases—if the gentleman will read the evidence, some of the physicians say they can trace cases in the kidney due to the perpetual use of alum in their daily bread.

When you mix a mineral poison, as they all say that alum is, it is impossible to mix it always to such a degree that there will not be a residuum left of alum, which produces alumina, and which contributes largely to the diseases of the people in this country.

I want to give the Senate an idea of the class of men we have called. They are the leading scientists from every college of the United States that we could get hold of.

Senator Mason, from a long list of scientists who had testified as to the harmfulness of alum baking powders, and as to the healthfulness of cream of tartar powders, mentioned the following:—

Appleton, John Howard, professor of chemistry, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Arnold, J. W. S., professor, University of New York.

Atwater, W. O., professor and director, Government experimental station, Washington, D. C.

Barker, George F., professor, University of Pennsylvania.

Caldwell, G. C., professor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Chandler, C. F., professor, Columbia University, New York.

Chittenden, Russell H., professor, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Cornwall, H. B., professor, University of Princeton, New Jersey.

Crampton, C. A., professor, Division of Chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Fairhurst, Alfred, professor, chemist, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Frear, William, professor, State College, Pennsylvania.

Jenkins, Edward H., professor, department of agriculture, State of Connecticut.

Johnson, S. W., professor, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

Mallet, John William, professor, University of Virginia.

Mew, W. M., professor, Army and Medical Department, United States Government.

Morton, Henry, president of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

Munroe, Charles Edward, professor of chemistry, Columbia University, Washington, D. C.

Prescott, Albert B., professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Price, A. F., medical director, United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Smart, Charles, lieutenant-colonel, assistant surgeon-general, United States Army.

Sternberg, George M., Surgeon-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Tucker, Willis G., professor of chemistry and chemist of State Board of Health, State of New York.

Vaughan, Victor C., professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Van Reypen, W. K., Surgeon-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Wiley, Prof. H. W., Chief Chemist, Department of Agriculture, United States, Washington, D. C.

Wyman, Walter, Surgeon-General, United States Marine Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Pettigrew. Was there any testimony which showed that there were cases of injury to health as a result of constant use of alum?

Mr. Mason. Yes; I can turn you to the testimony.

Mr. Pettigrew. I do not care to have the Senator turn to it. I simply want to emphasize the point. I agree with the Senator. It has always been my own impression that alum baking powder is injurious, but I wanted to bring it out and make it emphatic, if the proof sustains that position.

Mr. Mason. I quite agree with the Senator. It is claimed that there is not a country in Europe that does not prohibit the use of alum. Certainly three or four of the leading countries of Europe to which I have had my attention called prohibit the use of alum in baking powder.

Mr. Pettigrew. Did the chemists who came before the Committee, these professors, generally testify—that the cream of tartar baking powder is healthy and does not leave a residuum which is injurious to health?

Mr. Mason. Yes; I say emphatically, yes; that the weight of the evidence is, that whenever any of these distinguished men, who have a national reputation, the leading chemists of the colleges, were interrogated upon the point, they stated that fact, every one of them, to my recollection.

For the land's sake—use Bowker's fertilizers. They enrich the earth.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

A two weeks' series of institutes was held last week in Washington county and vicinity. June 15 the meeting was held in the hall of Tranquillity grange, Lincolnville, the addresses being by Sec'y McKen and F. S. Adams. Mr. Adams spoke on dairying, and Sec'y McKen on "The care and handling of the soil," with evening address on "Improved Farm Methods." A similar programme was carried out the next day at Morrill, in the hall of Honesty grange. Samples of milk were tested, and much interest manifested. Wednesday the 20th was spent at Thorndike, the meetings being held in the hall of Harvest Moon grange, and the same programme presented as at the previous places. The question of weeds was discussed, and farmers urged to exterminate the orange hawk weed and king devil weed.

On the evening of the 21st a meeting was held at Van Buren, the first of the kind ever held in the town. Sec'y McKen spoke on the necessity for the introduction of live stock on new lands. There are many prosperous farmers in this vicinity, some raising as high as 2,000 bush. of grain per year. Friday and Saturday were spent at St. David, Frenchville and Fox Kent, with the same programme and speakers.

The next week was given to Washington Co., beginning at Princeton, where Prof. Gowell and Burckett spoke on soil improvement and live stock. In the evening Prof. Burckett spoke of the "Profession of agriculture." Tuesday was spent at Perry, and Wednesday at Charlotte, with the same programme.

Thursday's meeting was at Roque Bluffs. Sec'y McKen spoke in the morning on dairying, and Prof. Gowell in the afternoon on draining and tillage. At the close of his lecture, the professor was questioned sharply, and upon request, drew sections of drains and tiles upon the board, and fully explained the method of laying each. In the evening Prof. Burckett gave his lecture in Grand Army hall, Machias, and Secretary McKen spoke in the Methodist church at Columbia Falls.

Friday was given up, day and evening, to Addison. Prof. Gowell gave his lecture on drainage and tillage, and Prof. Burckett spoke on soil improvement. In the evening Secretary McKen spoke on improved farm methods, and Prof. Burckett spoke at the Cherryfield grange hall on the profession of agriculture. The week closed with a meeting on Saturday at Steuben. Sec. McKen spoke in the morning on "The best crops for Washington county," classing them potatoes and hay for cash crops and forage crops including peas, oats, the mixed grasses and clovers. He urged the stocking up of the farms with good animals of any class. In the afternoon Prof. Gowell spoke on "The best sheep for Washington county," classing the Down as possessing the most good qualities. He urged the adoption of a good sized breed because of the abundance of forage he saw everywhere. The evening lecture was by Prof. Burckett on "The profession of agriculture."

Washington county is particularly happy in the conditions of its grass fields. This season, every available spot being covered with grass, and the clover springing up in all possible places. Potatoes are looking finely and are very forward.

A NOTED FARM SOLD.

Mr. W. H. Bowker, president of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, has recently sold his beautiful farm in Barre, Mass., to his friend, Mr. Geo. H. Ellis, of Newton, Mass. This farm was originally known as the "Lee Farm," which served as Washington's staff, and afterward as the "Ellsworth Place," where Mr. John T. Ellsworth, one of the most successful farmers in Massachusetts, lived and farmed for nearly 30 years.

Mr. Bowker carried on this farm as an experimental place for 20 years, for the purpose of testing all sorts of fertilizers and







## RATES.

to the Maine Farmer, paid in advance, and with the Farmer any of the public's reduced prices:

Price	With the
Separately.	Farmer.
\$1.00	\$1.65
2.00	2.00
3.00	2.50
4.00	3.00
5.00	3.50
6.00	4.00
7.00	4.50
8.00	5.00
9.00	5.50
10.00	6.00
11.00	6.50
12.00	7.00
13.00	7.50
14.00	8.00
15.00	8.50
16.00	9.00
17.00	9.50
18.00	10.00
19.00	10.50
20.00	11.00
21.00	11.50
22.00	12.00
23.00	12.50
24.00	13.00
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90.00	46.00
91.00	46.50
92.00	47.00
93.00	47.50
94.00	48.00
95.00	48.50
96.00	49.00
97.00	49.50
98.00	50.00
99.00	50.50
100.00	51.00

subscribers alike. If any one desires to be outside this list, please write this to the following offers to subscribers, old "In His Steps," by Rev. C. M. Sheldon, 100 copies of 10 cents.

## THESE GREAT OFFERS.

what apprehensive that Thomas may be lacking in energy. "I don't know why you say that," he says. His reports from the very beginning have been just splendid. He stands first in all of his classes and— "Oh, as a student Thomas has made a fair record, but I should prefer more, more vim, more fervor of attitude."



You stupid papa—want a fruitful, puny baby always under your wing? You want a man for the future, in so young a man. He shows no signs of restlessness. That is a bad sign."

Olivia championed the absent with warmth and decision.

"I think you are altogether mistaken," he said, and inclined to underestimate him. His letters to you, I suppose, are more restrained and formal. I see abundant evidence of ambition and of purpose. Tom is essentially well balanced. I have seen plentiful signs of restlessness."

"I hope I have molded him fittingly," said the lawyer, with pious self-gratification. "Yes, I think he may be called essentially well balanced."

"He is just what I fancy Colonel Broxton was at his age," Olivia resumed, with unconscious point. "He is not one of those tiresome boys who bore you to distraction with wordy vapors about what they are going to do and be, winding up by doing and being nothing. Moreover, the fact of his being so rich would incline him to delinquency. The spur of necessity is not lacking him to select a career in willardness. Tom is very rich indeed, is not he, papa?"

Some of his letters slipped from the lawyer's grasp. He stooped to recover them. His sallow face was deeply tinged when he straightened himself somewhat defiantly. He did not look at Olivia as he answered curtly:

"By no manner of means. That's the case of the current local fallacies, a rent mistake. Thomas' personal expenses have been heavy, and some of the dear father's investments turned out very badly."

Olivia soiled superior.

"I am rather glad to hear that. Rich young men are so apt to be conceited and worthless on the strength of their father's hoarding. They lose the incentive to personal endeavor."

Her father rewarded this flight with a somewhat acid smile.

"Your worldly wisdom becomes startling, my love. I think I shall have to put you a new doll to dress."

"Doll, indeed!" She mimicked his voice. "Your capacity for insulting a helpless female becomes startling, my love. I think I shall have to get you a new doll to dress."

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## Home Department.

## PLENTY OF TIME.

I hear you complaining, Dearest—You have ever so much to do; You never seem to get any time; You make old things look like new; You sew for the little children; You mend for the rolicking boys; You were never a shirk, and you fret and work.

Will your life be short of joys. The day was longer. Dearest! If you never need go to bed! The time goes racing by like a bird; Till the hurrying week has sped, And your basket's overflowing; And your tasks are never done; Poor, weary friend, will they never end, Till the sleep of death is won?

You need to be merry, Dearest. You laugh and sing out as clear as a blue bird's lit, or the robin's, in the happy spring of the year. But now you are sorrowful, Dearest: I'm half afraid you are cross; There's something gone, that you had in the dawn. And the home-folk feel the loss.

At times you are needing, Dearest! Alas! but there's time to spare, If you'll let our Father carry. If you'll tell Him all the trouble, And ask from His tender hand The gift of His peace, your pain would cease; His was something gone, that you had in the dawn.

There is a time for loving, Dearest! I take the time there is, And all that up with sweetness, Whatever beyond we miss. Let the little frocks be plainer, Let the good man see how little it can be, His home, in your tender smile.

Gentle in the sunshine, Dearest: There is time for that, be sure—If you'll only let the flowers, And the birds, your steps allure. Gentle in the sunshine, Dearest: And bring it back with you: Don't sit in the gloom, when His lilies bloom, And His bending skies are blue.

There is plenty of time for living, If we but take time to love. Be kind at night and morning, And pray unto One above. There is time for all things, Dearest, And life's heaviest load He shares, Even day to day, the homeward way We think that our Father cares!

—By Margaret Sangster in Everywhere.

## AMBER GLINTS.

A costly cup is broken and the owner's heart is torn with regret. A fragile vase is shattered at the stem and a servant is set away without a "character" for the tremulous blunder. A little girl, in seeking some new adornment for her doll, appropriates her mother's fine laces and assembles cloud lies between that mother's smile and the small culprit all the long day. A mischievous mite of a finger picks a bit out of a tempting pie, and Nemesis overtakes the small culprit at the wind overtakes a leaf. A careless little brother disarranges the bows on an easy chair drape, or mouses up the lace ties that mock repose on the otherwise comfortable divan, and the verdict goes forth that the boy is a bore and a nuisance. Somebody leaves a book out of place, or scatters the petals of a rose on the parlor carpet, and the tidy house-mother's peace of mind is demolished. Soiled fingers mark hieroglyphics on the window glass, and angry words and sharp rebukes are let loose in the home if floods in a thaw. Every day small sins are tormented by trifles, and little natures feel themselves yet smaller over matters that are of no account, while the real tragedies of life pass by unchronicled.

For the broken cup substitute a broken faith. No potter's oven ever turned out so exquisite a creation as a human friendship, and yet every day some cowardly lie or some traitor's denial marks the shattering of a faith, the reckless demolition of which the angels in heaven may well deplore. How long does one stop to bemoan the careless handling of sacred trust, or the cool manner with which one severs faith with a friend? How much greater would be the lamentation if Madam broke her costly vase, or Bridget dropped a tray full of fragile "after-dinner," than over the record kept between Madam's soul and its God, of the faith she has broken, and the shattered vows of fealty that strew her path like flower petals. A Severed cup, my dear, represents only a momentary value, but a contract of friendship between two souls represents heaven itself, and God, whose other name is Love.

Then, substitute for the soiled and rumpled laces the callow nature of your child, which you surround every day with environments more unclean than any soil which mere dust can bestow. What is purer than a baby? Was the summer thread of the most costly lace less half so delicate as a new-born soul? Do the looms of Europe ever reel off a texture so fine as the network of that reaching, wonderful thing we call character? And yet you surround your little children all day long in the care of mere girls who, although kind, perhaps, are full of rude and clamorous speech.

"Oh, shut up your mouth!" she says, when the baby, wearying for little love, cries a bit. Don't say she doesn't, for I have the oft-repeated testimony of my own ears to bear me witness. In days when I was not so busy as I am now, I have sat by the hour on the benches in the parks, listening to the chatter of nurses who brought their charges under the green trees to rest and frolic, and although I have seen few deeds of absolute cruelty, I have listened to a great deal of coarse and boisterous language, which could not fail to leave its impress on the mind of a bright little two-year-old. It is not such a state of things quite as much to be deplored as the fact that mischievous Meg occasionally appropriates your laces to drape her dolls.

It is a deplorable thing, to be sure, when Johnnie picks the plums out of the new nipsie pie, but how about his mamma and her guests in the parlor deliberately picking to pieces the reputation of a woman? Or his father chuckling over the downfall of "another poor devil of a minister?" Or his big sister erasing the name of some compromised girl from her visiting list, and retaining therein the name of that same poor girl's handsome and unprincipled betrayer? How about the neat little pie of individual reputation which is hardly set out to cool before every old tabby of a gossip and every picking scandalmonger in the land are shredding it to pieces? And yet, we whip Johnnie, but wink at the grown-up pie-pickers! We express great regret that our desert is spoiled, yet utter no word of protest when some giddy girl falls between the forefinger and thumb of the harpies, or some foolish woman's character is picked clean of plums by malicious old pilferers whose meddlesome instincts put Johnnie's achievements in the shade.

As for the clumsy, overgrown lout of a brother who devastates the artistic elegance of the drawing-room—which is better, think you, a disarranged bow, or the loss of a boy's soul amid companionships and in places where his awkwardness is in no danger of being rebuked? The saloon offers a good loungeing place, the street corner a blithe rendezvous, and the billiard hall a succor of fault-finding, highly acceptable to a lad who gets nothing but snubs and snarls at home. Why is going to blame a hearty, healthy, noisy boy for seeking a good time somewhere if he cannot find it at home? Devote the moments you spend in criticizing, fault-finding and nagging to making things joyful and bright for the boy at home, regardless of how drapes, bows and tidies suffer, and you will be amply repaid in the companionship of a brother.

Mourn less over his clumsiness and keep your wits to better purpose, to keep him off the streets, if you would not lay up for yourself bitter weeping for by and by.

An untidy home is a sad place, to be sure, but always remember there are grades of untidiness as there are grades of glory. There is a neatness that lies next to godliness, and there is another, I think, that lies next to eternal torment. I remember certain terrible visits I was forced to make in my childhood to an aunt, whose home was kept so spotlessly neat that just to tarry in it seemed like the reckless defilement of a shrine.

Everything about it used to slip upon the kitchen floor it was so everlastingly slippery with soap-suds, and hold my breath when I combed my hair, for fear that I might soil the crystal ceiling of the mirror. The idea that I might, perhaps, choke at meal time and cast crumbs broadcast in the breath of my nostrils, so weighed upon me that I hardly dared to eat. One day my tooth-bled and I wandered away off into a vacant lot to get rid of the mouthful of blood, because I didn't dare expectorate on the premises. The fact that my aunt had worn the same calico dress for several years, to work in, and that it looked far more immaculate than mine did after the first hour, almost blighted my hopes of ultimate salvation for one so reckless-untidy as myself. Through the hottest summer weather no blooming fever-blower of a fly ever invaded my aunt's immaculate home and preserved its hold on life. Bang! would go her fly-slapper, and the poor, breezy, happy-go-lucky fellow's remains were flattened out between the upper and nether shingles. My existence in that home was more tormenting than anything the years have brought me since, and to-day I look upon a home strewn with children's toys and bright with children's confusing presence as Paradise after purgatory, compared to the cheerless, shining order of Aunt Mahala's well-kept home. Be careful, then, how you scold today, for to-morrow perhaps you would give your life to bring back the dusty footprints on your floors and the finger marks to the crystal ceiling of your window pane.

When the boys and girls go out from the home they have so often disarranged not all the yearning love nor all the tears and self-reproach of a lifetime can bring them back again.

AMBER.

WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION.

"Can anybody tell why women are so much younger now than they were twenty-five years ago? Was the summer thread of the most costly lace less half so delicate as a new-born soul? Do the looms of Europe ever reel off a texture so fine as the network of that reaching, wonderful thing we call character? And yet you surround your little children all day long in the care of mere girls who, although kind, perhaps, are full of rude and clamorous speech."

"Oh, shut up your mouth!" she says, when the baby, wearying for little love, cries a bit. Don't say she doesn't, for I have the oft-repeated testimony of my own ears to bear me witness. In days when I was not so busy as I am now, I have sat by the hour on the benches in the parks, listening to the chatter of nurses who brought their charges under the green trees to rest and frolic, and although I have seen few deeds of absolute cruelty, I have listened to a great deal of coarse and boisterous language, which could not fail to leave its impress on the mind of a bright little two-year-old. It is not such a state of things quite as much to be deplored as the fact that mischievous Meg occasionally appropriates your laces to drape her dolls.

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## The Turn of Life.

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Then, substitute for the soiled and rumpled laces the callow nature of your child, which you surround every day with environments more unclean than any soil which mere dust can bestow. What is purer than a baby? Was the summer thread of the most costly lace less half so delicate as a new-born soul? Do the looms of Europe ever reel off a texture so fine as the network of that reaching, wonderful thing we call character? And yet you surround your little children all day long in the care of mere girls who, although kind, perhaps, are full of rude and clamorous speech."

"Oh, shut up your mouth!" she says, when the baby, wearying for little love, cries a bit. Don't say she doesn't, for I have the oft-repeated testimony of my own ears to bear me witness. In days when I was not so busy as I am now, I have sat by the hour on the benches in the parks, listening to the chatter of nurses who brought their charges under the green trees to rest and frolic, and although I have seen few deeds of absolute cruelty, I have listened to a great deal of coarse and boisterous language, which could not fail to leave its impress on the mind of a bright little two-year-old. It is not such a state of things quite as much to be deplored as the fact that mischievous Meg occasionally appropriates your laces to drape her dolls.

It is a deplorable thing, to be sure, when Johnnie picks the plums out of the new nipsie pie, but how about his mamma and her guests in the parlor deliberately picking to pieces the reputation of a woman? Or his father chuckling



## Grange News.

**Maine State Grange.**  
State Master,  
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.  
State Overseer,  
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.  
State Secretary,  
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.  
Executive Committee,  
ORADIAN GARDNER, Rockland.  
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.  
L. W. JOSE, Dexter.  
BOYDEN BRANCH, East Edinboro.  
R. D. LEAVITT, Howe's Corner.  
COLLEENUS HAYFORD, Mayville Ctr.  
Grange Gatherings.  
Aug. 16—York Pomona, Ea. Parsonsfield.  
Aug. 16—Cumberland Pomona, North Yarmouth.  
Aug. 30—Lincoln Pomona, Alna.

Piscataquis Pomona grange holds next meeting with Pleasant River grange, Milo, Thursday, Aug. 2.

North Somerset grange, Solon, takes a vacation until August 4. Haying and grange work go hand in hand but it is in the hayfield and not the hall.

Pleasant River grange, Milo, has recently added ten dollars' worth of new books to its library. They seem to be a fine selection and will be highly appreciated by the members.

The next meeting of Cumberland County Pomona grange will be held with Westcott grange, North Yarmouth, Thursday, Aug. 18, instead of August 21, as given in last week's Farmer.

Dirigo grange, Freedom, at its last meeting, July 7, voted to take a vacation through haying, meeting again the second Saturday in August. We have lost another member by death, Sister Minnie Hall, making two vacant places in our meetings.

At a regular grange meeting, July 7, Dexter grange degree team conferred first and second degrees on five candidates. The work was done in a very creditable manner, the auxiliary performing their part perfectly. A goodly number were present and there were visitors from Parkman grange.

The annual meeting of Penobscot Pomona grange will be held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association building in Bangor, on Friday and Saturday, August 21-22. The election and installation of officers will take place on the first day with a meeting for addresses and discussions on the second day. A good programme is being arranged for the occasion.

Readfield Grange at its last meeting appointed a committee to confer with the executive committee of Kennebec Pomona in regard to the grand field day exercises to welcome our National Master in August. At the meeting was held at Oak Grove last year it was suggested that it be held at Maranocook this year, as this would accommodate the western portion of the county. Wherever held it should be the grand rally of the year.

Gorham grange held its last meeting until Aug. 23, Saturday night. This half year has been a prosperous and profitable one for Gorham grange. The membership has made a decided gain and the interest has been shown by the regular attendance and the ready compliance with the requirements of the Lecturer. No one thing is so conducive to the well being of a grange and helpfulness of its meetings as the cooperation of its members in carrying out the work planned by the Lecturer.

Granite grange, Fownal, observed children's evening the 28th of June. A large company of children were present with their parents. The grange held a short business session and then had an open meeting. The children's exercises were under the Lecturer's care, Miss Ellen Hodgdon. These parts were well taken for which we most give credit to the Lecturer. After the exercise a treat of bananas, lemonade and fancy crackers was served. The grange is to take a recess until the first week in August.

June 16 was children's day at Readfield grange. In the forenoon the third and fourth degrees were conferred upon eight candidates. In the afternoon the Worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Zilla W. Beal, presented a programme full of life and song and sunshine, which seemed like a feast of strawberries and cream compared to army beef and hardtack of our regular meeting. Bro. Wilder Taylor of Mt. Vernon gave some pleasing selections on the organ, and Bro. M. W. Master accompanied Miss Juliette Master and the choir. There were songs, recitations and music on the mandolin. Visitors were present from Cushman and New Sharon, and remarks were made by members as they were called upon by the Worthy Master.

Wales grange No. 40, P. of H., met Saturday night. Thirty patrons with visiting members from Monmouth, South Lewiston and Androscoggin granges were present. A lively discussion was held on the following questions: "What crop will yield the largest net money profit?" Opened by Bro. David Maxwell. He thought fodder corn fed to his cows paid him the best. Bro. Fred Mitchell thought early peas and potatoes paid him best. We ought to have a variety. Bro. Ernest Dixon thought potatoes were the most sure crop. "Will the weeder take the place of the hoe in the cultivation of farm crops?" Opened by Master W. A. Alexander; he did not have a weeder, but thought by what he had seen that they were a good thing for small weeds. Next meeting July 21. Question, "What is the best substitute for hay in this section?" Opened by Past Master S. W. Donnell. Bro. Evander Ham is missed very much in our meetings. He has been very ill the past two months.

Readfield grange held an afternoon meeting on Saturday, July 7, at which

48 members were present. In the absence of the Worthy Master, the meeting was called to order by Worthy Overseer Spaulding. A very interesting paper was read by Mrs. W. K. Atkinson, the subject being "Do We Need a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?" This admirable essay will be found on this page. Considerable time was given to discussion of the subject, during which remarks were made by Bros. Hutton, Macomber, Weston and Stain, and Sisters Austin, Hutton and Atkinson. This is the last meeting to be held at the hall until Aug. 18, but arrangements have been made for a Field Day picnic to be held at Maranocook Grove, Aug. 9, to which all neighboring granges, with their guests, are cordially invited. The announcement was made that Miss Fannie Sanborn of Boston, formerly of Readfield, had forwarded a picture for the grange hall. This is the second picture presented to the grange by Miss Sanborn, the first, "The Ponies of the Princess," having been received one year ago. A vote of thanks was extended Miss Sanborn for her kindness and generosity.

Pleasant River grange, Milo, held a field meeting with picnic dinner, Tuesday, July 3d. The morning was fine and at a seasonable hour, team after team, loaded with sturdy grangers, laughing children, lovely flowers and boxes filled with choice goods were wending their way toward the home of the worthy secretary and master, Brother and Sister Ira Hobbs. Of course the tables spread by willing hands were one of the features of the day, the crowning glory of which was the dishes heaped with mammoth strawberries furnished by Brothers and Sisters Severance and Gould. Needless to say that the day was fully enjoyed by old and young. The children were all on their good behavior, and though an opinion sometimes prevails that the children of farmers lack the cultivation and refinement of other classes, I have never yet seen a set of smarter and better behaved children than those there gathered. The older ones also furnished a pleasing entertainment. Select readings, accompaniment, one with violin organ accompaniment, among the good things of the programme. One pleasing feature not participated in by the outsiders (for in our field meetings we invite more or less outsiders to share our joys) was three applications for membership. We must not forget to mention that Sister Carrie Soule had taken her camera along, and after dinner when we were all feeling merry she took the whole crowd in. After singing, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," the patrons jogged back homeward, feeling that the serious duties of farm life with the hurry and bustle of haying must soon claim their attention.

### THE NATIONAL MASTER IN MAINE.

Several weeks ago the Farmer made the welcome announcement that our honored National Master Aaron Jones would visit Maine in August to deliver a number of addresses. The dates already fixed are: Monday, Aug. 20, Caribou, Aroostook county; Aug. 21, in Piscataquis county; 22d, Penobscot county; 23d, Washington county, East Machias campground; 24th, Hancock county; 25th, Knox and Waldo counties, Sagamore Farm, Camden; 27th, Sagadahoc and Androscoggin counties at Merry meeting Park; 28th, Kennebec county, Oak Grove, Vassalboro; 29th, Somerset county, Hayden Lake; 30th, East Livermore campground; 31st, Cumberland county; Sept. 1st, York county.

Officers of subordinate and Pomona granges should complete arrangements without delay that the meetings may be liberally advertised and public attention fixed. Every patron and surely every friend of agriculture should hear these addresses. They will fall from the lips of a practical and successful farmer, one who will speak from experience. The order is honored by this visit and the response should be hearty and prompt. If we love the order let us not neglect this opportunity to impress its worth upon the public and also to kindle fresh enthusiasm among the members.

The Farmer would extend best wishes to a Provincial friend, Mr. C. L. S. Raymond, Woodstock, N. B., who has just taken a Kentville bride to his pleasant home, and hopes before many months to extend personal congratulations at Rosebank under the beautiful shade trees on the banks of the St. John river.

### DO WE NEED A SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS?

(Read at Readfield grange, July 7, by Mrs. Mary H. Atkinson.)  
*Friends and Patrons of the Grange:* Before answering this question let us investigate the subject further, and inquire into the benefits and advantages that have been derived from the society in other places. In our own state the association which has recently assumed the authority and name of the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals, began as a local association called the Portland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was incorporated under the general laws of Maine by a petition from Benjamin Kingsbury, Jr., and other citizens of Portland in 1872. The first president of the society was Woodbury S. Dana, and Henry Bergh of New York headed the list of vice-presidents.

The society, appreciating in the development of its work the need of authority which should extend throughout the state in order to protect animals from maltreatment and neglect, decided in May, 1891, to unite with the state society, holding itself in readiness to extend its aid, sending its agents to any part of Maine, as might be necessary, and having local officers appointed in different parts of the state. In the brief time since this union of the two societies took place, its great usefulness has been proven. The Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals now earnestly invites the cooperation of every town and of every individual in Maine, that it may be able, not

only by the punishment of offenders, but also by the radical and far more agreeable methods of humane education, to hasten the era of the welfare of dumb animals, and justice and mercy on the part of men, women and children towards the animals in their care. This society has its by-laws, officers and board of directors. Any person may become a life member by the payment of \$25, or an annual member by the annual payment of \$1.

Some account of the work done by this society is shown by the report given by their agent, Mr. Perry, which includes his work and the work of his agents from April 1, 1899, to April 1, 1900. This summary does not include the large groups of animals such as sheep on the islands, animals transported by rail or shipped abroad, which would carry the number cared for to many thousands. Here is his list: "Complaints, 697; not properly cared for, 263; unfit for work, 101; abandoned, 16; destroyed, 116; beaten or whipped, 21; overdriven, 19; overloaded, 92; galled or lamed, 63; not blanketed, 88; overchecked, 27; proscribed, 36; whole number of animals, 832."

In turning to the Massachusetts report, made at the same time, it shows 1,554 cases attended to, 114 horses taken from work, and 201 horses and other animals killed. Among the cases one man was fined \$250 for overdriving a horse. Behind all these societies stand the statutory provisions which are strong and plain: "Sec. 29. Every person who cruelly overloads or overworks, who tortures, mutilates or kills any horse or other animal, or causes the same to be done, or having the charge thereof, as owner or otherwise, unnecessarily fails to provide such animals with proper food, drink, shelter and protection from the weather, every person, owning or having the charge or custody of any animal, who knowingly willfully authorizes or permits the same to suffer from cruelty; and every owner, driver, possessor or person having the custody of an old, maimed, disabled or diseased animal, who cruelly works the same when unfit for labor, or who cruelly abandons such animal, and every person who carries or causes to be carried, or has the care of, in or upon a car or other vehicle or otherwise, any animal in a cruel or inhuman manner, shall, for every such offence be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not less than \$5, and not exceeding \$200, or both." If this law were carefully observed, certainly the many poor, suffering animals would feel that the millennium had come and that there was a paradise right in this world for them.

But there are most distressing cases outside of the jurisdiction of the S. P. C. A., and statutory laws of the land. It is a sad fact that the most intelligent animal, the horse, is made to suffer the most. War, that great curse to humanity, reaches the brute no less surely than man. We have recently seen a picture of a battlefield covered with dead and dying horses, as well as men. Thousands of these horses have been left to die lingering deaths from wounds and starvation. From the earliest wars in history up to the present time there seems to be no arrangement for putting wounded horses out of their misery, and it is understood that no soldier has any right to kill a horse. One of the most humane of men, Geo. F. Angell, who devoted all his time in protecting dumb animals, says in all questions relating to war, it is his duty never to forget and always be ready to speak for the horses that must suffer and die and cannot speak for themselves. Certainly all societies interested in protecting our dumb animals should exert their influence in having a law passed which should compel the killing of wounded horses on the battlefield.

The influence of kindness to animals should begin in the early education of the child and continue through a life time; in that way each home would be a society in embryo in itself. Teach the little one to handle tenderly the pet kitten, to pick up carefully the downy chicken, to stroke gently the larger animal, and in turn you will add another member to the humane society. Dean Stanley once asked a little girl why she was stroking with her hand the back of a turtle, and when she replied, "To make the turtle happier," told her "she might as well stroke the dome of a cathedral to please the Dean and Chapter." But a wisdom higher than that of the Dean had revealed to the child that every stroke of the little hand made herself happier.

Not long ago, passing along one of our roads, I noticed a little girl walking along before me, with something attached to a string which she alternately dragged on the ground and dangled in the air, at her own childish pleasure. As I came near I discovered the object to be a small, but bitten kitten. Before I could stop the cruelty, a woman came to the door and said, "Come to mamma, darling, come darling." What would you expect from such early training as that? From the cradle, from the child in the mother's arms, from the primary school to the college, in all the walks of life, begin the training and continue it, and then the question need not be asked, "Do we need a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals?" Hundreds of thousands of children can never be taught directly in our schools to love either their fathers or mothers, but they can be taught to be constantly saying kind words and doing kind acts to the lower creatures, and in this way may be made better, kinder and more merciful in all the relations of life.

Mr. Angell speaks in the highest terms of the good that the book "Black Beauty" has done. He has put into circulation 2,000,000 copies of this book. In his paper, *Our Dumb Animals*, he says: "One large stable keeper has distributed 1,700 copies of 'Black Beauty,' and suggests that it would be a good investment for stable keepers to furnish, not only their men, but also many of their customers, with a copy of this book." It is now being generally introduced into city schools as a text book. A few hints here for the horse may not come amiss. Dip the bits in water

in winter weather, before putting them in the horses' mouths. If you doubt the necessity, put your tongue to a frosty nail. Use oil on the wagon in the winter; axle grease stiffens in cold weather and becomes dry and hard. Unhook while standing, and blanket in cold weather. Horses like a kind voice; do not yell at them. Horses get tired and nervous and hungry and thirsty. Give them good beds to sleep on. Don't make the loads too heavy. Sharpen their shoes in icy weather. Give them three good meals each day. Said an old horseman to me, "Cruelty to animals is often not spoken of. For example, how often should a horse, hard at work, be given water? Certainly as often as every 2½ hours; there is no danger of his drinking too much. Frequent draughts of water will refresh the animal without endangering his life. There is no doubt but that horses traveling in the heat and dust, suffer more for the want of water than from the whip and lash."

But in our sympathy for the horse, we forget the enormous destruction of birds to supply trimming for women's hats. At a fire at Long Island where a factory was destroyed, there were burned 10,000 stuffed sea gulls, 20,000 wings of other birds, and 10,000 heads of birds representing varieties from the plumed birds of the South to the ordinary Long Island crow. One man in Florida killed, in one season, 141,000 birds for the market. This destruction of birds will continue until the ladies refuse to buy them for decorations for their hats and bonnets. President Lincoln's care for birds was shown when, one morning, he found that a robin's nest had been knocked off an evergreen tree near the White House by a careless cab driver. Kneeling on the ground and putting the birds back in the nest, he replaced it, saying, "These birds are helpless and I'll make them happy again."

Mr. Kruger, the President of the Boreal in South Africa, has a wife who is very fond of animals. Some time ago the Boreals wished to raise a statue of their president, and the sculptor who was to make it brought some drawings of her husband to Mrs. Kruger to see which she liked best. The picture showed him in his every-day clothes, with the tall hat which he always wears. When Mrs. Kruger saw this, she asked that the top of the crown of the hat should be made hollow, so that after rain the birds might be able to drink out of it. This was done, and now, whenever a welcome shower has come, a little cloud of birds may be seen fluttering around the top of the Kruger statue, drinking and bathing in the crown of the hat.

Kindness to animals of all kinds should be inculcated in every heart. The poet Cowper writes feelingly on this subject: "I would not enter on my list of friends, 'T'ho' graced with polished manner and fine sense; Yet wanting sensibility, the man Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

There is no doubt but that the S. P. C. A. is doing a good work, and though we may greatly see the need of a society in our midst, yet we are by no means without opportunity to protect the dumb animals. We can have an agent appointed in our town, or we can report all cases that come under our observation to the sheriff, who, in turn, is obliged to report them to the state association. May our grange further this great and glorious work, remembering the benediction: "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

### MORE INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

Later letters received from Mr. C. I. Hood, proprietor of Hood Farm, who is making an extensive tour in Europe, are very interesting. Mr. Hood went to another great English show, perhaps the largest held this year in Great Britain, on June 20th. It was that of the Royal Agricultural Society, held in the ancient city of York. This show was even larger than the Royal Counties Show, at Winchester, and the entries of the live stock ran into the thousands. Mr. Hood says he never saw a finer lot of horses than were there shown, while the display of agricultural machinery was simply wonderful. Any person who has an idea that the United States is the only country which uses agricultural machinery on an extensive scale, would be very much enlightened by seeing the great display at the Royal Show. The exhibition lasted a whole week, and was attended on two days by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Victoria and the Duke of York. The Prince of Wales is the president of the society, and of course the presence of the royal personages drew an immense attendance.

Mr. Hood has also visited the Royal Agricultural College Farm, at Cirencester, the home of the Berkshires which have won the most important prizes at the English shows this year. He has also been invited to lunch at Cumberland Lodge with Prince Christian. It was very much regretted by the breeders of Berkshires, throughout Great Britain, that there was no exhibition of Berkshires at the Royal Show this year, and especially by the managers of the Royal Agricultural College Farm, because they were confident that their great boar, "Sambo," who won first and champion so easily at the Royal Counties Show, at Winchester, and the Oxford Show, would also have taken first and champion at the Royal Show, at York; had there been any Berkshire competitions there.

### Market Reports.

#### REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK YARDS, July 11, 1900.

Maine Drivers.	Mass.	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
At Brighton.				
F. A. Berry.	20	44	22	32
Libby Bros.	20	44	22	32
Haris & Fellows.	36	10	235	35
Black & Stevens.	13	92	21	1
W. E. Wheeler.				

M. D. Holt & Son.	24	50
Howe & Chapman.	21	35
Stanley & Stockman.	14	40
G. H. Cobb.	4	10
W. H. Wall.	2	10
Thompson & Hanson.	11	70
M. Phillips.	13	73
Wardwell & McIntire.	1	15
New Hampshire.	1	6
At Brighton.		
C. Eastman.	16	
Jones & Co.	75	25
Geo. Heath.	75	25
Ed. Sargent.	75	25
At Watertown.		
H. A. Wilcox.	1	9
Brock & Wood.	2	13
W. F. Wallace.	9	17

#### THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 3,403; sheep, 5,977; hogs, 21,124; veals, 2,445; horses, 345.

Last week: Cattle, 3,487; sheep, 11,351; hogs, 28,399; veals, 910; horses, 453.

#### MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 230; sheep, 136; hogs, 7; veals, 721; horses, 80.

#### LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.

Boston shipments for the past week, 2,495 cattle, 1,387 sheep, 116 horses. English market sold on cattle at 11¢; 12½¢, dressed weight, at London and Liverpool, and 13¢ for tops.

#### CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

Cattle for beef at firm prices for Eastern and at ½¢ advance on Western arrivals. The disposals fairly easy on general offerings. Light run from Maine this week. Sales on country cattle ½¢ to 5½¢ live weight. Movement in sheep and lambs somewhat slow with arrivals mostly from the West sent direct to butchers on commission. Western sheep at \$2.00 per cwt. Western lambs at \$4.50 per cwt. Hog market has advanced ½¢ on Western with 20,700 head from that source, costing 5½¢ to 6¢ live weight. Local hogs steady at 6½¢ to 6¾¢ dressed weight.

The market for veal calves has not materially changed with good arrivals from the West sent direct to butchers on commission. Western sheep at \$2.00 per cwt. Western lambs at \$4.50 per cwt. Hog market has advanced ½¢ on Western with 20,700 head from that source, costing 5½¢ to 6¢ live weight. Local hogs steady at 6½¢ to 6¾¢ dressed weight.

Moderate sales of milch cows, the better grades making up the bulk of the sale. The market for calves of common grade cows at \$2.00 to \$2.50. Extra grade cows at \$4.00 to \$4.50. Choice cows \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Horse market has shown less activity during the week when compared with previous week. A little inquiry for big horses which are in light supply at \$150 to \$250. General sales of horses \$100 to \$150.

#### SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

Stanley & Stockman sold 30 calves of 110 lbs. at \$3.00 a head, sold 1 slim cow \$17. P. A. Berry sold 2 beef cows of 1,500 lbs. at \$3.70 live weight. F. L. Howe sold 1 beef cow 700 lbs. at 3½¢, 2 calves 120 lbs. at 3½¢, a cow of 800 lbs. at 3½¢. W. A. Gleason, 2 calves of 125 lbs. at 3½¢, 1 springer \$40. E. E. Chapman, 1 ox of 1,510 lbs. at 4¢, 2 beef cows, 1,200 lbs. at 4¢, 35 calves, 125 lbs. at about 3½¢. F. W. Wormwell sold 8 calves 140 lbs. at 3½¢, 1 milch cow \$30. Libby Bros., 10 calves at \$25 to \$50. J. M. Phillips, 1 fancy milch cow \$54, 2 extra cows \$42 to \$45, 1 cow \$30. G. H. Cobb, 1 extra cow \$45, 14 calves 112 lbs. at 3½¢, 5 hogs \$3½¢.

#### REMARKS.

Last week was a slim one for the representing of Maine stock, a sort of a holiday week as far as the market was concerned. The arrivals from this source were scarcely anything and gave the market a chance to close out the odds and ends, and start in fresh the present week. This was the expression of the butchers in general. The market this week was in better shape, with the arrivals and firm prices were effected as a rule. Calves were wanted in good numbers and good prices obtained. Maine dealers brought in their share of late sales LAST WEDNESDAY AT BRIGHTON.

#### IT BEING THE FOURTH WE FOUND SCARCELY ANYTHING DOING AT THE YARDS. A VERY FEW MILCH COWS WERE OFFERED AND A FEW LOTS OF BEEF COWS ON SALE. THE LATTER WERE EASILY DISPOSED OF AT FIRM PRICES.

J. McCoy brought a head of a range of \$35 to \$45 at a head. C. W. Cheney, 3 fancy cows at \$55 a head. O. H. Forbush sold 2 beef cows, of 2000 lbs., at \$3.50 per cwt. Geo. Cheney, 1 beef cow, 1170 lbs., at 3½¢. B. Gould, 1 very nice cow of 1075 lbs., at 4½¢. Abram Bros., 5 cows, averaging 1000 lbs., at 3½¢.

#### BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, July 11, 1900. Flour is fairly steady, but the jobbers are lowering prices somewhat. Corn is a little firmer. Oats are stronger.

Hay, Straw and Millfeed. Hay and straw are firm, with mill feed very strong and higher. Hay, \$14 to \$19; fancy and jobbing, \$18.50 to \$19.50; spring wheat, \$17 to \$18.50; winter \$17.75 to \$18.25; middlings, \$17.50 to \$19.50; mixed feed, \$18.50 to \$20; cotton seed meal, \$25.

Pork and Lard. Pork and lard are steady and unchanged; lard, 8½¢; in pails, 8½¢ to 9½¢; hams, 12 to 12½¢; salt pork, 8½¢.

Beef was in only quiet request yesterday, with prices unchanged: Fancy beef, 18½¢; choice, 18½¢; good, 18½¢; light 7½¢ to 13½¢.

Muttons, Lambs and Veal. Both mutton and veal are pretty firm, with veal firmer: Spring lambs, 10 to 13¢; eastern, 10 to 15¢; yearlings, 6½¢ to 8¢; muttons, 6½¢ to 10¢; veals, 7 to 10¢.

Poultry. Poultry was in quiet request, with little change. Frozen turkeys, 10 to 13¢; frozen chickens, 10 to 15¢; 10 to 12¢; spring chickens, 14 to 15¢; fresh fowls, 12 to 14¢; live fowls, 9 to 10¢; chickens, 15 to 17¢.

Potatoes. Potatoes are in decided over supply, with prices easy. New, extra, \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl.; fair to good, 80¢ to 90¢; off lots, 50¢ to 75¢.

Beans. Beans are in quiet request, and rather easy with some sellers; others are firm: Carrots, 10 to 15¢; medium, \$2.25 to \$2.27; yellow eyes, \$2.35; red kidneys, \$2.25 to \$2.30; California small white, \$2.50 to \$2.55; jobbing, 10¢ more.

The egg market started off this week with a little better feeling, as most of the receipts were cleaned up, and choice lots among the new arrivals sold better the past two days. Fresh Easterns were in fair demand at 14 to 15¢, and fancy near by lots at 17 to 18¢. Really fine, selected eggs were wanted. All quotations are for lots at market.

The market for cheese has toned up a little under the influence of the higher rates paid in the country, and there was more inquiry yesterday than for some time previous. Our market has been the lowest in the country for several weeks, and it is time for it to start up, but we can make no predictions as to what buyers will do. Sales of choice Northern whey have been at 9 to 10¢, and receivers are now asking 9½¢. On the basis of cost the selling rate should be 9½¢ to 10¢.

#### Butter.

The general tone of the butter market

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## MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG. CO., RUTLAND, VERMONT.

is about the same as last week. Receipts show some falling off, but really fine lots are fully as firm as last week. The basis of values for extra Northern creamery was 20 cents, with fancy lots held at 20½ cents. A quotation of 20 to 20½ cents may be given, with the understanding that the outside was more of an asking than a selling rate. The jobbing trade has not increased as much as was expected. The ruling jobbing price for best creamery is 21½ cents, with a few sales at 22 cents, and some at 21 cents.

#### PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1900. Flour is quiet. Wheat very steady. Oats remain quiet firm.

APPLES—Early apples, \$4 to \$4.50 per bbl. Evaporated, \$6 to \$6.50 per bbl. BUTTER—Creamery, \$20 to \$21.50; Vermont dairy, 18 to 19¢.

BEANS—Maine pea, \$2 40 to 45; California pea, \$2 25 to 30; Yellow Eyes, \$2 45 to 50.

CHEESE—Sage, 12 to 12½¢; Vermont dairy, 10 to 11¢; N. Y. factory, 10 to 11½¢. FLOUR—Low grades, \$3 25 to 35; Spring wheat, \$4 30 to 45; patent Spring wheat, 5 10 to 30.

FISH—Cod, Shore, \$4 25 to 50; herling, per bbl, \$4 75 to 50; scaled per box, 12 to 15¢.